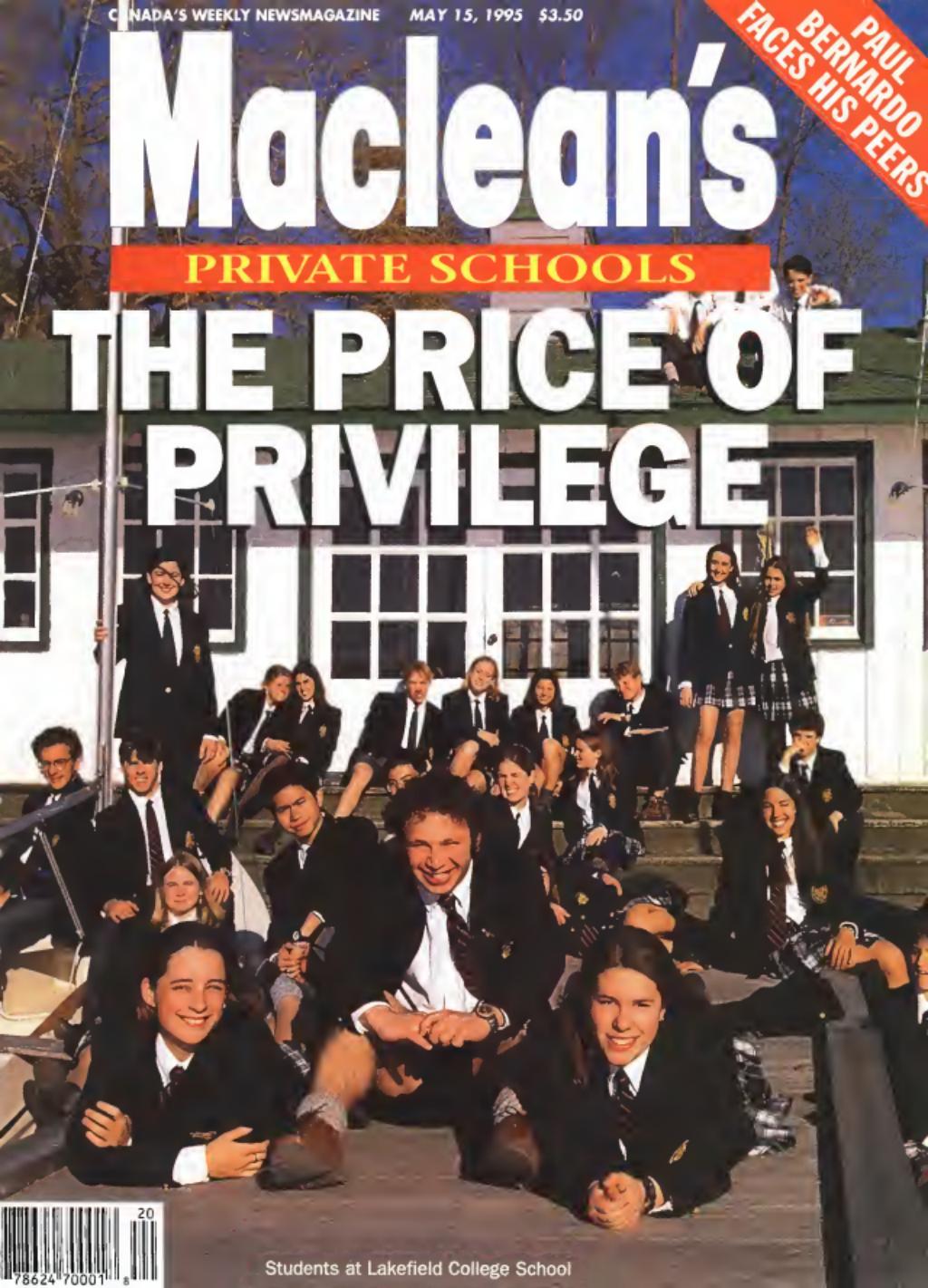


PAUL
BERNARDO
FACES HIS PEERS

Maclean's

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

THE PRICE OF PRIVILEGE



Students at Lakefield College School



LETTERS

Heart of darkness

Your coverage of the Oklahoma City bombing raised the obvious ("Why Oklahoma City?" Cover, May 10) It is not surprising that violence struck at the American heartland. A nation that has consistently made violent responses to its domestic and international enemies cannot expect other than that its own citizens will sustain public policy. President Bill Clinton informed and irritated, but another, more presidential, Abraham Lincoln, responded to a terrorist act in crushing the South at the end of the American Civil War: "Mr. Seward, do we not also deserve our measure by punishing them our friends?" Only a vigorous policy of reconciliation and healing will prevent any nation from descent into an era of spiritual violence.

Roger Korteling,
Langley, B.C.

The real tragedy of the Oklahoma City bombing is in the treatment of Alphonse Almouzni. The Jordanian-American man originally implicated in the bombing, because the Americans jumped to the conclusion that the suspect must have been of Middle Eastern descent and because, this man, who lived with his wife and children in Oklahoma City, was on his way to Jordan, he was taken into custody. In different times, the ugly side of human nature often comes out, and this seems to display the ingrained prejudices and religious intolerance that are beginning to permeate much of the world.

Mark H. Seale,
Montreal

The cover photo on your May 1 issue disturbs me greatly. Please, no more pictures of maimed children. We all know what happens, and we abhor and are truly shocked by it. But pictures do not add to our knowledge and only further desensitize us to the horrific nature of our society, to say nothing of what this publicly want to do to the already traumatized families. The story needs to be told, but these images are not only unnecessary, they are unuseful.

Randy Atkin,
Brampton, Ont.

I have taped the heartrending picture of fireman Clark Fields and baby Shyler. Alas to my frigidity, it reminds me of the fragility of life and that we must never surrender to the cruelty of a minority of people on the fringe.

Roger A. Young,
Sudbury, Ont.



Injured woman and child at Oklahoma City: reconciliation and healing

Lest we forget

As a Canadian serving in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Vietnam War era, your article "Honouring Canada's dead" (World, May 15) was of particular interest. These Canadians who served in Vietnam were highly motivated individuals who did what they felt was right. Those who made the ultimate sacrifice in this war have their names engraved on the Vietnam Memorial in Washington. A monument to Canadians who served and died in Vietnam seems little to ask and is certainly overdue.

Paul Gauvin-Mills,
Gatineau, Que.

'Only yesterday'

I got quite a jolt when I came across Alec Colville's painting of my division near Nijmegen, Netherlands ("Victory in Europe," Special Report, May 1). I still have my French-Grey 3rd Canadian Infantry Division patches from that time. Sometimes it seems like only yesterday, but one comes back to earth to realize it was 50 years ago.

Larry McDonald,
Ottawa

The painting *The Liberators* by Ossie Fisher is set at Rotterdam, but of The Hague. Nowhere in Holland do you find a church tower like that one in The Hague. Queen Juliana was married in that church and the present queen, Beatrix, was baptised there.

Marion de Groot,
Barrie, Ont.

As the final week of my seventh decade slips by, I would like to record my appreciation of the historical series you are mounting to mark 90 years of publication. Your May 1 issue set

passes even your previous efforts. My only fear is that the ones who most need to be informed are the ones who won't bother to read my own or your younger brothers, for example. So, before I start accepting congratulations on my ability to hang in there for 70 years, may I congratulate Merleau's for simply being what it is, a very welcome Canadian voice.

Mary Corning (Woodland, Vancouver)

At cross-purposes

Peter G. Newman is misreading his readers when he contends that Bloc Québécois Leader Lucien Bouchard's motivation is the destruction of the Canadian system and that Parti Québécois Leader Jacques Parizeau aims at nothing but exacting revenge for the British conquest in 1759 ("Can the PQ make the PQ dream come true?" The Nation's Business, April 24). Does Newman not realize that it is the majority of English Canadians that is pushing Quebec out? The sovereigntist movement is not against Canada and does not try to rewrite history. It simply results from the cold realization that Quebecers and the other Canadians do not want the same things; in fact, most Quebecers would prefer to remain Canadians. The independence movement is nurtured on the unwillingness of the rest of Canada to see that Quebec needs to have the instruments necessary for the preservation of her language and culture.

Bernard Lapointe,
Sainte-Foy, Que.

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OPENING NOTES

Comments
changing or
fee for entry



PAYING TO PEEK

WHEN before Quebec Finance Minister Pierre Bourque planned to release his first budget this week, he worried that it would be a tough one for everybody. And that included journalists covering the event. As in the past, reporters and tax experts were invited to an all-day lockup session at a Quebec City YMCA to study the budget before it was made public in the national assembly. But unlike other years, the provincial finance ministry paid a price on that privilege: \$15 for journalists. The ministry charged

its experts \$90 "The money will go towards the cost of renting the rooms and supplying meals and drinks for those in attendance," explained ministry spokesman Thomas-Louis Steward. Still, even if attendees in absentia were as last year, the government will only lose \$1,000 of the \$40,000 to \$50,000 cost of the locking up.

Bogus that shanty-towns may be the admission charge intended to show that the Quebec government is serious about cutting costs. He adds that there is a precedent for charging admission at the federal budget lock-up; journalists are admitted free, but then pay for everything, including their coffee." (The federal government did not suggest free sandwiches in 2002.) At least one Quebec City journalist says he does not mind paying a few bucks "don't see why the taxpayer should pay for us to eat because we're working," says Réal Stigman, Quebec correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail. But the fact that the Quebec government is charging enough to recover only about one-fourth of the locking-up cost may be an indication of how well its budget will add up.

Baron M. appalled

A PAGE IN CYBERSPACE

Indiana University, best known for basketball, is also the electronic home to dozens of Canadian students. Paul Bernardo's murder. With Canadian universities expecting a publication ban on the double-murder trial, which began selecting jurors in Terrebonne last week, the cyberspace community has found a page on the university's World Wide Web site. It is run by computer science student Steven Malec, who recruited students, who are forbidden by university authorities from running a Bernardo page on their own schools' Web sites. The digit is graphic, bio-hacking and of dubious credibility. Canadian reporters who are covering the case, including *Postmedia* reporter Scott Barnard, are even quoted with the digit in their stories. Malec's site even has a link to the *Montreal Gazette*, which reported that the Quebec government is changing enough to recover only about one-fourth of the locking-up cost.

Two reporters were invited to an all-day lockup session at a Quebec City YMCA to study the budget before it was made public in the national assembly. But unlike other years, the provincial finance ministry paid a price on that privilege: \$15 for journalists. The ministry charged



NO JOKING ABOUT CARTOONS

When Lytle Barwell, a 61-year-old student at Ottawa's Carleton University, was arrested by Ottawa Police in the Feb. 16, 2002, night of a worldwide protest against the Charlize, he was arrested. Reprinted from her book *Mother Phantas*, *Winnipeg Leader* (Terrebonne), they depicted a woman, Jeanne, carrying a large hunting knife. Next to her, another woman, Diane, would be helped by "the total elimination of pretenses." Another showed her holding a dogfish over the heading "No gash." Said Barwell: "I was taken aback." But when he took a com-

plaint under Carleton's sexual harassment guidelines governing unwanted sexual comment in the office of the president and vice-chancellor, it was dismissed. Marilyn Marshall, a *Carletonian* associate vice-president who handled the complaint, ruled that the cartoons implied depictions of female violence that occur to children readers. That complaints about conceivable obscenity by male cartoonists would not have been dismissed, Barwell tells *Winnipeg Leader* in a copy of the *Postmedia*. Marshall's ruling states that "a case could be made that the depiction of female violence in these works, whether true or not, would be reinforcing an existing and preexisting belief, and that the content of the cartoon would be worsening the environment for an already oppressed group." What is good for the gander is not so good for the gander.

WINE: Marital adviser and TV documentary director Jason Freed, 46, Eric 2995 Stephen Leacock Award for Human Freed will receive the \$5,000 prize at a ceremony on June 3 in Guelph, Ont. Leacock's birthplace. He wrote *Fair of Flying and Other Foxes of Edgy*, a collection of columns he wrote for the *Montreal Gazette*.

The *Freepress* selection committee cited Freed's ability "to distill his point into the fewest and most moving words." His earlier study of cults, *Winnipeg Journey into the Mind of a Cult*, formed the basis of the movie *Ticket to Heaven* (1985).

DROPPED: Murder-for-hire charges against Gedobuk Shushan, 34, a bizarre case related to the 1995 assassination of her father, Michael X, by federal prosecutors in Minneapolis. In return, Shushan agreed to undertake a two-year psychiatric and chemical-dependency program, and withdraw her allegations that she was entrapped by the FBI. She was alleged to have hired a hit man to kill Naseem of Islamic leader Leader Leader Farrahmand, who her family has maintained was responsible for Michael's later gunned down during a rally in New York City.

SUING: David Milgaard, 42, who spent almost 25 years in prison for a murder he said he did not commit, for unspecified damages against Saskatchewan Attorney General Robert Mitchell, who told a reporter that he still believes Milgaard killed a man in Saskatoon in 1969. Mitchell acknowledged making the statement, but denies saying anything improper. The Supreme Court of Canada in 1998 ordered a new trial for Milgaard, but Mitchell decided not to prosecute him again.

GUITT: Kevin Reynolds, 45, the director of the most expensive movie ever made, *Waterloo*, which stars Kevin Costner as a half-mad, half-millimania Reynolds and Costner disagreed about how to edit the \$80-million epic thriller, which is scheduled to be released on July 28.

RECOVERING: After Gary Busby, 50, nominated for an Academy Award for his performance in the title role of *The Italy Job* (1973), after an apparent career-overload that left him unconscious at his Malibu, Calif., home,

PASSAGES



Malec reads
updates weekly

POP MOVIES

For movies in Canada, adjust according to time offset between the days they play in North America and the local number of days between them (plus 1).

1. <i>Die Hard with a Vengeance</i> , Linda McQuade (13)	2. <i>Land Before Time IV: Journey to the Mists</i>
3. <i>The Color Purple</i> , Phylicia Rashad (12)	4. <i>Our Town</i> , Meryl Streep (13)
5. <i>The Power of One</i> , Matt Damon (13)	6. <i>Petitement Contre Bertrand</i> , Sophie Desmarais, James Woods (13)
7. <i>My Best Friend's Girl</i> , Jennifer Lopez (13)	8. <i>The Lions of Al-Rassan</i> , Guy Gavriel Kay (13)
9. <i>The Information</i> , Home Alone	10. <i>The Best of Friends</i> , Jerry Jeffers

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REVIVING ANCIENT RIVALRIES

I suspect that Old World rivalries between the English and French are still smoldering in the New World. At least they are in the New York City off-Broadway Imperial Bank of Commerce, where a British-born emigrante is using the institution to sue \$6 million after it fired her when she "created a hostile work environment," according to documents filed in Manhattan court. Linda J. Decker, a former vice-president at CIBC Wood Gundy, has accused Georges Coardaud, a CIBC Wood Gundy managing director, of issuing 12 slurs against Decker's sexuality and her wife. The court documents allege that Coardaud made

such cultural jibes as "French culture is superior to English culture," "you English have terrible food," and "the British don't bathe." Decker, 39, alleges that the harassment forced her to quit her \$60,000-a-year job last year and seek medical help for emotional problems. A spokesman for the CIBC's New York head offices didn't comment. Given the contentious nature of Anglo-France strife, the bankers should give thanks that this dispute is being settled in court, rather than on the battlefield.

By BRIAN WICKENS

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Remains*, Julie Otsuka (13)
2. *Land Before Time IV: Journey to the Mists*
3. *The Color Purple*, Phylicia Rashad (12)
4. *Our Town*, Meryl Streep (13)
5. *The Power of One*, Matt Damon (13)
6. *Petitement Contre Bertrand*, Sophie Desmarais, James Woods (13)
7. *My Best Friend's Girl*, Jennifer Lopez (13)
8. *The Lions of Al-Rassan*, Guy Gavriel Kay (13)
9. *The Information*, Home Alone
10. *The Best of Friends*, Jerry Jeffers

NONFICTION

1. *Die Hard with a Vengeance*, Linda McQuade (13)
2. *Land Before Time IV: Journey to the Mists*
3. *John Gutfreund*, John Gutfreund (13)
4. *Rebuilding the Empire*, John Rothbard (12)
5. *The Power of One*, Matt Damon (13)
6. *Petitement Contre Bertrand*, Sophie Desmarais, James Woods (13)
7. *My Best Friend's Girl*, Jennifer Lopez (13)
8. *The Lions of Al-Rassan*, Guy Gavriel Kay (13)
9. *The Information*, Home Alone
10. *The Best of Friends*, Jerry Jeffers

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Limbaugh and it was unfair to suggest their shows as outrageously depraved acts like the Oklahoma City bombing, and that no one can be responsible enough to anticipate the secret yearnings of a lunatic. Here we may have recorded the only intelligent thought these characters ever managed. Clinton got it wrong again, right-wing radio is just a form of adult entertainment, the soft porn of political debate. Bombers are as apt to commit treachery after listening to North or Limbaugh as moviegoers are likely to spill their life stories at bar stops after seeing *Fever Pitch*. The White House should change the country and leave radio stations to Saturday Night Live.

This is not to say the self-government drift is irrelevant, or that conservative talkshow hosts act sensibly, or that armed militiamen are playful puppets or that the perps who did Oklahoma City were simply misguided fools as opposed to purposeful assassins, or that, in general, these are reassuring times in the United States.

Within a week of the federal attack, a timber industry lobby in California was filled by a parcel of the nation's Unabombers—an individual thought responsible for three deaths and 17 explosions in 17 years. Subsequently, the bombers sent a letter to *The New York Times* detailing the intentions of a man known as FC—some measure aimed at drawing society into autonomous units and dismantling the "industrial-technological system." People who stop bombs through their cars are not necessarily adept at shaping national policy.

There is indeed a unique anxiety at work in parts of the country. Some segment of America considers the federal government not just capable of alienating bands of great anguish, but as a kind of enraged force that must be opposed at every opportunity. It may not be only coincidences that the Oklahoma City bombing occurred exactly two years after the diabolical attack by U.S. agents on the Branch Davidian sect outside Waco, Tex.—a mission that led to more than 80 deaths and enhanced paranoia on America's frayed, "paranoid" right who took the incident as a sign of Washington's perfidy.

Curiously, the Oklahoma explosion came during a renewed discussion of America's past in that great space of violence known as the Vietnam War. Precipitating the debate was a book by Robert McNamara who served as defense secretary in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. McNamara finally admits the U.S. role was "terribly wrong," and worries that the war led to "apathy" about government decision making. Critics said McNamara admitted his title and missed the deadline for decency by two decades, but that view is self-deluding. Though seriously delayed, McNamara's concerns were worth expressing and had an even timeliness. If some American new arrivals inclined to draw a line between the savagery of Vietnam and the rabble of downtown Oklahoma City, so be it. There is as good a place as any.

BY FRED BRUNING

Americans continue searching for ways to explain the horrific bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City as fervently as rescue workers buried corpses in the debris. The task at ground zero was heartbreaking, but yielded results—terrible results, though they were—and allowed for what psychologists are fond of calling "closure." The effort to assess the attack likewise is stretched with solidarity—specifically, because the goal is so elusive, so "beyond our means." For those who were wary to understand, "closure" is a causality in itself.

Each body caused from the wreckage answered an awful question for family and friends: Is the nation really expect such sort of grief-mitigation and quest for respect? Few entries of gold and limestone will be set aside at once, but solutions to larger questions—Who? Why? Who?—remain among the missing. No dream team of attorneys and investigators can parse a trial so fast and inexplicably. The event lacks the dimmest sign of logic. Its configuration is as ragged as the disaster site: all sharp edges and dangerous fusing. We're on our own.

A direct and forthright people, Americans are deeply troubled by complications and loose ends. Yet that is what the Oklahoma affair is about—complications, loose ends, the labyrinthine nature of human behavior. So we struggle to link cause and effect. Immediately after the Oklahoma City bombing, word went fast that the culprits were Middle Easterners—that the World Trade Center blast in New York City was being replayed in the "land of the free" at the United States. A high-rise office in anonymous Oklahoma City seemed a peculiar target for international terrorism, but the facts were the facts. Angry voices urged tighter immigration laws, and Arab-Americans shuddered at a new round of

The Oklahoma City bombing lacks the dimmest sign of logic. Its configuration is as ragged as the disaster site.

unjust accusations.

Already, the situation changed. Officials determined the bomb had come within—*the victims were Americans!*—and fast like that, we were deprived of a certain sense of rational interpretation. With the focus suddenly on right-wing "nutjobs" groups, President Bill Clinton called for legislation that would give authorities new power to infiltrate suspect organizations—in other words, to slip back to a time when agents harassed authors and civil rights groups, and generally treated dissidents like traitors. A former Veterans protester himself, Clinton should know better.

The President next delivered a tirade against the "practitioners of paranoid" featured on certain radio talk shows. Clinton claimed the unnamed or-as-best "spread hate" and demanded they control themselves. White House aides located the house meant to single out no one in particular, but right-wing广播电台 still had a pretty good idea who Clinton had in mind. "The blase game is under way," hollered Oliver North, the former Iran-contra conspirator who now has a talk show based in Washington.

Personalities like North and Rush

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Fred Bruning is a writer in New York.



OUT IN THE COLD

With their team down by one goal in the waning minutes of the season's final game last week, Winnipeg hockey fans stood and cheered, escorting the home-town Jets to come back against the visiting Los Angeles Kings. It was

an emotional and prolonged outpouring of support, prompted by the fact that, earlier in the day, last-ditch efforts to keep the money-losing team in the Manitoba capital appeared to have failed. As the seconds ticked away, for both the game and the franchise, the 15,562 fans at the Winnipeg Arena chanted their cheer from "Go Jets go!" to "Save our Jets!" And when the game finally ended—the Jets lost 2-1—and players shared a tearful send-off, a lingering party of old friends, Loser, players such as veteran centre Thomas Strome, who has been a Jet for all his 16 years in the National Hockey League, were too distraught to talk to reporters in the sun-dappled lockerroom. "There were a few wet eyes on our dressing room tonight," explained centre Randy Giroux. "I don't think the guys realized just how bad things really were."

After 22 seasons, the Jets' history in Winnipeg came to an end last week. The team will soon be sold to another city—Minneapolis. At

CANADA

Jets and even Hamilton are possible destinations. "I guess that's the next job at hand," said a disconsolate Barry Sherkman, the team's president and majority owner, as he announced the decision. But the outcome, however devastating to the people of Winnipeg, was no surprise. Sherkman had long sensed that, without a publicly funded arena with luxury boxes and other revenue-generating amenities, the team would be unable to survive in the NHL. Although the city and provincial governments helped out financially, and a business group called the Manitoba Entertainment Complex pledged to buy the team and help raise funds to build a new arena, no one was willing to absorb the ongoing operating losses of the franchise. And the league, which has to approve any ownership changes, was not prepared to permit the sale to local buyers without that guarantee. "If this team is presented to me," NHL commissioner Gary Bettman said the day before the announcement, "then let's get it over with before the public invests \$10 million in a new arena."

During the preceding weeks, the debate over the Jets' fate had become emotional as much as political in Winnipeggers' contemplation of the loss of their beloved hockey team. Last night their anger was Bettman's.

and the league after local officials, including MLC chairman John Lowrie, Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon and Winnipeg Mayor Seven Thompson, charged that the NHL had made unfair demands of the purchasers. Among other things, the league insisted that the jets agree to keep the team in Winnipeg for a reasonable period—Bettman suggested the years—and underwent all losses during that time. At a downtown rally attended by about 1,000 fans last week, Filmon responded with indignation to the NHL's "unreasonable" conditions. "Hockey is a Canadian tradition—it's part of our heritage and the NHL has got to play ball with us," said Filmon, who avoided saving the Jets a major part of his suc-

Taxpayers have propped up other Canadian NHL teams in so-called small market centres. But in Edmonton and Calgary, where commercial arena seats were virtually handed over to their team's debtors, the franchises in turn agreed long-term leases to stay in those cities. In Ottawa, meanwhile, the Senators are banking their future on revenues from a privately financed, \$100-million facility under construction in suburban Kanata. The only team facing a fair similar to that of the Jets is in Quebec City, where Mayor Pierre Bourque Alain is campaigning for a new, publicly funded stadium to replace the cramped Colisée. Last week, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau offered to finance the project to buy into the team's ownership. But Alain was expected to reject it. If Parizeau's bid fails, the Nordiques will also likely seek, south, possibly to Denver.

Bettman, the Master National Basketball Association vice-president who was born in 1993 to boost the MBL into the top echelon of professional sports, remained silent at Winnipeg's loss. "We respect that the franchise has to be feasible for financing," he said, adding that "it appears no team in the present situation believes that a team in Winnipeg is commercially viable." Earlier, Bettman had told a group of newspaper publishers in Toronto that there are bound to be casualties in such a high-profile business, but he said that, despite the problems of the jets and the Nordiques, the NHL remains strongly rooted in Canada. "I do not think that Winnipeg is the left-fielder of hockey's health in Canada," he said.

Sherkman, who took control of the Jets just before they joined the NHL from the defunct World Hockey Association in 1979, said that operating costs, including skyrocketing salaries, had single-handedly driven the team's inability to generate revenue. "For a purely business transaction, the NHL is too big for Winnipeg," he said.

But that's not the whole story. "I do not think that Winnipeg is the left-fielder of hockey's health in Canada," he said. Sherkman, who took control of the Jets just before they joined the NHL from the defunct World Hockey Association in 1979, said that operating costs, including skyrocketing salaries, had single-handedly driven the team's inability to generate revenue. "For a purely business transaction, the NHL is too big for Winnipeg," he said. "I think everybody knows that." By filling to find a local buyer, he and his partners, including local governments, would profit handsomely if they were to sell it to an American bidder. "To keep the franchise in Winnipeg, they had agreed to sell the Jets to the MBL for \$50 million, compared with the anticipated \$80 million they can expect to get on the open market.

But that was little consolation in a city stripped of its team. "What was good for me and all my hockey-playing friends was that the NHL never seemed like a million miles away," said Gehan, who grew up in Winnipeg. "It was something that you could really relate to. It's a shame the kids here have to leave that." Among the men who planned the Avan and boozed the American anthem when it was played before last week's final game, there was grief and a strong sense of loss. "I can't believe this is the last game in this arena," said Luis Pineda, a 28-year-old physical education teacher. "We have really big winters here. Now what are we going to do?"

JAMES DIAZON and DONALD MAGGAGLIOTTI in Winnipeg



Losing the Jets is a body blow to Winnipeg's pride

Sherkman: Jets fans at the team's last game [left]; in business terms, the NHL is too big for Winnipeg

central campaign for re-election on April 25. Gary Bettman and his little group of wealthy owners have no right to take Canada out of the game."

Bettman scoffed at the suggestion that the demands came at the last minute, and said that it was politically expedient for Manitoba officials to blame the NHL and Americans for the Jets' financial failure. Bettman said the conditions stipulated by the league were simply designed to ensure that a publicly funded arena could exist or having a private arena. "If those conditions are what is driving the team out," Bettman said, "then maybe the team doesn't belong there in the first place." Critics at Winnipeg, meanwhile, maintained that local officials had known for weeks of the league's demands, which is essentially made MEC's purchase inevitable, but had kept that quiet during the election campaign.

The league was not alone in looking out for taxpaying interests. That is, a group that has lobbied against the use of public funds to support the team, claimed that the MEC purchase would ultimately cost taxpayers \$52 million, not \$8 million as outlined in the confederation's proposal. "Any ordinary business person would take such a business plan to a financial institution. They would be thrown on the door," said Tim Lee, spokesman for Jim Silver, a private science professor at the University of Winnipeg. Silver said taxpayers have already spent too much in 1995, for instance, the city bought one-third of the team for \$2.6 million, and in 1996, the province assumed half of the city's shares and the two governments agreed to cover all subsequent operating losses—a total of about \$12.8 million since then.

GLORY DAYS

1972: Jets sign re-up, superstar Bobby Hull for \$1 million and play their first game in the new World Hockey Association.

1976: Jets win first of three Avco Cups as NHL expansion (they also won in 1978 and 1979).

1978: The team visits Winnipeg, Hartland, Quebec and Edmonton to play the recs.

1982: Jets finish season with best-ever total of 96 points. The city of Winnipeg purchases 50 per cent interest in the Jets for \$2.6 million.

1988: Early Sherkman claims the club is losing money and without a new arena, it may have to leave Winnipeg.

1991: Province splits city's 38-per-cent ownership of the Jets, and the two agree to cover the team's operating losses until 1994.

1994: The Manitoba Entertainment Complex, a private business consortium, promises to raise money for a new arena.

May 3, 1995: Final efforts to keep the team in Winnipeg fail.





Jury selection clears the way for Paul Bernardo's murder trial

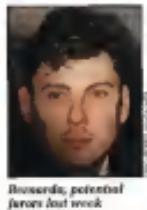
Choosing a panel of his peers

A court official read the charges, his grizzled lawyer held a microphone to his lips, and 285 prospective jurors listened closely. In a firm voice that revealed no hint of uncertainty, the 30-year-old defendant responded was three. "Not guilty, sir." Paul Bernardo looked impassively back across the charges—two counts each of first-degree murder, kidnapping, unlawful confinement, and aggravated sexual assault, and one of causing an indignity to a dead human body—written in the ballroom of a downtown Toronto hotel. Over the next three days, 32 of the people who packed the ballroom, which served as a temporary courtroom, were selected in pairs. And over the next four to six months, they will determine Bernardo's guilt or innocence in what is expected to be one of the most shocking criminal trials ever held in Canada.

The size of the jury panel—about 1,300 people were contacted but only two-thirds responded—reflected the unusual public interest in the six slayings of young women, including 21-year-old Kristen

French, Associate Chief Justice Patrick LeSage announced last fall that he would move the trial to Toronto from St. Catharines, Ont., where the murders occurred, because he feared that Bernardo could not get a fair trial there. He called for a jury panel about 10 times as large as the typical pool of candidates due to concerns that sensational media coverage had tainted public opinion. But after hearing from only 285 prospective jurors, the court found eight men and four women who swore that they would judge Bernardo on the basis of court evidence rather than any preceived idea. They may not hear any testimony, however, until late May, since Crown and defense lawyers must still resolve several legal issues.

Jurors were selected in the disputed and subdued setting of a Toronto courthouse near



Bernardo, potential juror last week
Darryl Dyck/CBC

the hotel where the entire panel had assembled to hear the charges read. The selection process added some drama to what was, at times, a long and tedious wait. After numerous court appearances in which he sat passively, often getting lengthy notes to his lawyer, Bernardo was actively involved in jury selection. Prospective jurors entered the courtroom alone, stood in the witness box and answered a series of questions, some of them under oath. Those deemed acceptable to the judge, and to two members of the jury panel known in trios of fact, were asked to step out of the witness box. Then, a court official issued simple but solemn directions: "Court, look upon the accused. Accused, look upon the jury."

After that somberly drawn, prospective jurors were left standing while Crown and defense lawyers decided whether to excuse

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CANADA

one of about 30 returnees known as challenges. At that stage, Bernardo took an active role in trying those who had joined him. The accused was seated in the prisoner's box, about 20 feet from the defendant's table, where evidence is introduced, whispered discussions with his principal defense lawyer, John Boiss, and assistant Tony Bryant. But for all involved—including an accused man who fears the possibility of going to jail for the rest of his life—jury selection is an expensive and subjective exercise based on what can be gleaned from a person's manner, appearance and demeanor.

The vast majority of those who entered the courtroom, however, did not get to the stage of facing the accused directly. LeSage excluded dozens of people who cited medical conditions, language problems, pre-arranged holidays or the potential financial hardship resulting from serving as a juror in a lengthy trial. One young woman and she was about to be empaneled and two men told the judge that they were about to become fathers, as well. Others constantly altered, under questioning from LeSage or Bryant, that they could not be impartial because of media coverage of the case.

And many women, some with young



Bernard after imprecise and subjective exercises

daughters or granddaughters, made it clear they had no desire to serve due to some of the evidence that will be presented, described by LeSage as "explicit photos and videotapes which many will find disturbing." For many prospective jurors, being excused

an accused was a relief. "I would say that more people were not anxious to be picked," said James O'Farrell, 25, a recently graduated criminal undergraduate, for pay duty by Crown lawyers.

The members of Bernardo's jury, who by law cannot be named, all live in the Toronto area, come from a wide variety of backgrounds and occupations and range in age from 25 to 66. They include a telephone operator, a dispensing store stock clerk, an airline pilot, a retired advertising executive and a personal consultant. Although the prosecution and defense lawyers did not reveal their names for copyright, a potential juror, both sides appeared to favor older candidates, and to avoid people who were younger than Bernardo. Apart from being able to sit through a long trial, the jurors all declared that they remained impartial even though they knew that Bernardo's 25-year-old ex-wife, Karen Hanolla, who will be a key prosecution witness, is serving concurrent 12-year sentences for her role in the slayings.

With just selection behind them, Crown and defense lawyers anticipated spending the next two weeks resolving several complicated legal questions—including the admissibility of certain evidence. But when chief Crown prosecutor Ray Hougham final-

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CANADA

ly rises to add to the pain, the public will get its first detailed picture of the deaths of Malabuy and French. Crown lawyers presented a brief witness of their case at Bernardo's court-day trial in July, 1992, but the presiding judge, Justice Francis Kovacs, banned the public from the courtroom and imposed a publication ban to protect Bernardo's right to a fair trial. That decision seemed unusual because almost 100 days of disappearance and death of the two girls.

Malabuy was abducted near her home in Burlington, Ont., about 90 km west of Toronto, in the early morning hours of June 15, 1991. Her body was discovered by a recreational fisherman 14 days later in Lake Ontario, near St. Catharines. She had been dismembered and her body parts buried in concrete.Coincidentally, Bernardo and Malabuy were married that day at nearby Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Frenette disappeared on April 26, 1992, while walking home from school, and witnesses later reported seeing a struggle involving a young woman and two people driving a sporty cream-colored car. A massive search by police and hundreds of local residents, as well as television appeals by the French family for Kristen's release, failed to produce any useful information. Instead, a coroner discovered the girl's naked body on April 30 in a ditch outside Burlington, only 300 m from where Malabuy was buried. Medical experts said both girls had been sexually assaulted.

Bernardo's trial actually began in early May of last year in St. Catharines, but last week's jury selection in Toronto moved the trial into the public spotlight. Malabuy and local TV crews, and at least one from Buffalo, N.Y., began broadcasting live reports from a complex of temporary facilities outside the courthouse, quickly dubbed Camp Bernardo. They lined a wide street with trailers containing editing studios, while reporters filed their accounts from platforms erected on a sidewalk.

Along with heightened media coverage, shifting the trial to Toronto has also led to increased security to protect Bernardo, who is being held at a Metro Toronto detention centre. He travels to court appearances in enclosed padded wagons, and police had flags in the hotel, and under heavy guard, by 6:30 a.m. both days last week, 10 days before more potential jurors began arriving. Police officers and uniformed court officers were posted at several entrances to the downtown hotel daily, but the 1,200 member jury panel assembled in a second-floor ballroom security is also heavy outside the sixth-floor courtroom where Bernardo is being tried. Court officials have set up their chaperones, the last being asymptotic metal detectors at the door of the courtroom—all to protect a man who is certain to become the country's best known defendant over the next few months.

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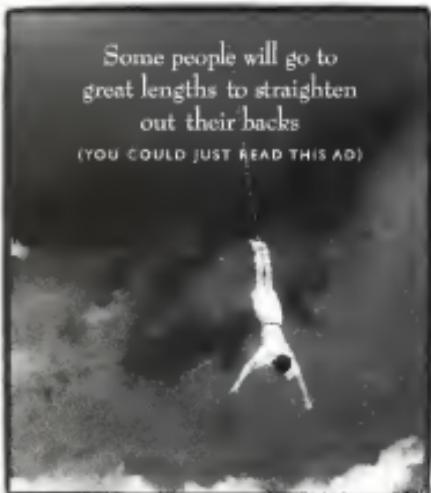
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CANADA

A fatal attraction?

A trial turns on charges of HIV injections

He looks fit and healthy. But photographic evidence Boland told of Edmonton courtrooms last week, he is living under a potential death sentence of AIDS, despite the result of a bizarre sexual relationship with a 16-year-old former model according to the court-convicted 45-year-old pornographic stripper whose subjects have included Pierre Trudeau and Wayne Gretzky. He was twice accused with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) by former lover Marilynn Tan—once in his elegant ensemble home in Edmonton and a second time, during a self-masturbating sex session with the model in a California hotel room in June, 1992. Testifying at the trial of his alleged would-be killer, Boland described the second incident in graphic detail. Blowing off and wearing only a jockstrap and clothes-pins clips on his nipples, Boland said that he engaged in sex with a whip-wielding Tan. "It was a female dominatrix type of sex where Marilyn would be in control," said Boland as a green-hand Tan listened intently from the prisoner's box. "She wanted me to be weak. I went along with it."

During their sex games that night, Boland told the court, Tan insisted that he drink some hard liquor. The photographer, who said that he is normally as abstemious, testified that after drinking only half a glass he grew ill and passed out. He awoke the next morning with a large bruise on his left thigh—an injury that Tan had said had been caused when he bumped into a dresser during the night. After cross-examination, Boland admitted that the bruise was near his testicles, where Tan had hit him with the whip. While the couple had engaged in kinky sex before, Boland said there had been only one other time that Tan insisted he wear a blindfold and drink liquor. That happened in Edmonton a few months earlier and the Crown alleges that an both occasions Tan had dragged her lover below injecting him with HIV-contaminated blood that she obtained from her sister, Evelyn, who worked in a California hospital.

In November, 1992, Boland said that he received a call from a client, Rachel Deitch, who was also a confidante of Tan's. According to Crown prosecutor Brian Peterson, Deitch told Boland at that time about Tan's plan to infect the photographer with the AIDS virus and urged him to get tested. Boland did so, testing positive—even though a similar test in March, 1992, had come up negative. He then took his suspicions to the police and

in July, 1992, they arrested Tan. The 35-year-old Tan now stands charged with aggravated assault, conspiracy to administer a noxious substance and administering a noxious substance, in relation to the HIV attacks. She is also accused of uttering a death threat against another former girlfriend of Boland's, 25-year-old Jeannette Koster. If convicted, Tan



Marilynn Tan, a 35-year-old woman, is accused of infecting a man with AIDS.

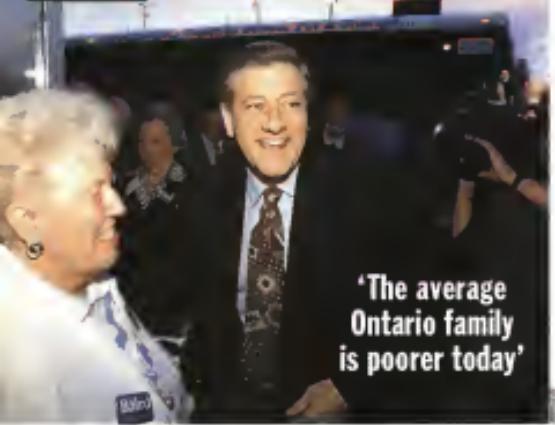
Dutch-born Boland, who arrived in Canada in 1967 and quickly earned a reputation as Alberta's pre-eminent partialist photographer. As Boland told the court last week, he met Tan in 1984 when she applied for a job at his in-home studio. She moved in the following year and later joined his mistress. Their relationship, he said, was like tempestuous. He complained about her spendthrift habits. She complained about his promiscuity, and worried that his hedonistic tendencies with prostitutes exposed the couple to the risk of AIDS. Boland confirmed this problem during his testimony, and even admitted shooting up cocaine and other drugs with hookers. But he insisted that he always used clean needles and, since the 1980s, had always worn condoms during sex. By 1992, the relationship had reached the breaking point. Yet, over the next eight months, Tan continued to live with Boland and to occasionally have sex with him, even as each of them dated other people.

The Crown alleges that, by this point, Tan was driven by jealousy and bitterness and wanted Boland dead. Boland, who began dating Tan in the spring of 1992, testified last week that in June of that year Tan, wearing a black leather trench coat, black silk ribbed stockings and dark glasses, had confronted her in an alleyway and threatened to have her killed unless she stopped seeing Boland. The day after the alleged death threat, Tan and Boland left for California—a trip that Boland described as a final fling. "She had promised some really wild love-making," recalled the photographer. Boland said that he had nightmares about the trip, but added: "Basically I left it to appear Marilyn. They always believed it's nice to end a relationship on a harmonious basis."

Last week's testimony ended with another strange twist—and further evidence of Tan's apparent hold over members of the opposition. Peterson had urged Court of Queen's Bench Justice Ruth Ritter to allow one of his witnesses—a wealthy Edmonton businessman who once offered to pay Tan \$2 million if she would convert to a Hindu personal relationship with him—to testify from behind a screen to mask his identity. Peterson said the witness was nothing but the alleged criminal and did not want his reputation sullied. Ritter considered the application in camera and then reserved judgment. Whichever way he rules, Tan's trial promises to provide more than enough entertainment to go around.

BRIAN DERNIGAN with BARTY/JARRELL





'The average Ontario family is poorer today'

Talking revolution

Robe Marcelle is not male, middle-aged or particularly well-off. In other words, she is not a stereotypical Conservative party supporter. But Robe Marcellle appears to have won the sympathy of the 30-year-old salesclerk at a stop on the campaign trail leading up to the province's June 8 election. The leader of the Ontario Tories was telling workers at a Timmins-area Consumers' Coop

Tory Leader Mike Harris pursues a radical shift in provincial politics

der Mike
urns a
shift in
politics

targets for members. "We see good after people who have conservative values but don't necessarily identify themselves with the Conservative," says Tony Campana, chairman of Tony Long. "They are moderately called 'blue collar.' They do not at all share the values of the右派, and Mike Harris has emerged as apathetic with them."

Part of that appeal is the 58-year-old Tory leader's image as a practical and approachable family man. "He's friendly," Macerilli said after meeting the candidate last week. "It didn't seem like he was putting on a show." A sturdy man who often walks with his hands pressed at his sides as if they are about to catch a basketball, Harris is an avid outdoorsman and former small-town whose small-town values.

Martin van der Sande

were formed in North Bay, a city of 65,000 on the Bay of Lake Nipissing in Northern Ontario. Although the father of law has sat at the provincial legislature since 1981, and has led his party for five years, he is attempting to run as an outsider in this election. His proposed tax cut is just one of several pledges aimed at reducing the size of government. His plan, born, written in a 21-page document called the *Common Sense Manifesto*, promises to save a family of four with an income of \$50,000 more than a \$4,000 in taxes during the next three years. "The economy on its own is already a good indicator," says Mr. Blair. "It was a year ago [that] Blair first came forward with a speech at the campaign headquarters of Elizabeth Weller, a Conservative MP from Waterloo. "For me to know how to spend more money better than you or someone else is a remarkable lesson. It is to spend your money."

According to the Conservative campaign's advertising, the campaign is an up-front and accurate tracking show that on May 12, after the election call, on the Liberal side, support of roughly 30 per cent of voters, compared with about 30 per cent for Tories and 20 per cent for the NDP, was expected to prevent any meaningful right gain with her release last Friday and no budget of candidates making an issue of taxation in the election. Under those circumstances, equity that made effect last September, goes with 110-seat majority.

key part of Ontario's agenda is to balance Ontario's budget at the same time as cutting \$6 billion in social government expenditures (currently \$84 billion). Ontario is presenting present funding levels for health care, education and police services, and he would freeze the amounts. If, once this budgeted welfare recipient in training programs or career choice to keep their benefits, and other assets such as TwoNiagara, the city would award television outreach award. The deal was locked off April 26. Liberal Leader Howard said Hartn's platform was not up to the challenge of Ontario. "The answer can't manage the promises that can't be kept."

The screenshot shows the Maclean's website. At the top, it says "Call us to Register for our newsletter". The main title "Maclean's" is in large red letters with "ONLINE" in smaller white letters above it. Below the title is the subtitle "CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER". There are three main menu items: "Current Issue", "Maclean's 90th Anniversary", and "About the Maclean's Program". Each menu item has a small thumbnail image to its left. At the bottom, there are four more links: "Movement", "Books", "Books (12)", "Photo Galleries", "Entertainment", "Business & Productivity", and "Tools & Life".

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- **Search Back Issues** A valuable tool for school or business research. Search the full text of back issues by key words, or subject.
- **Maclean's 90th Anniversary** Review selected stories that have chronicled Canada's past by such writers as Pierre Berton, Stephen Leacock and Hugh MacLennan, and view a sampling of cover art from decades past.

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and whose numbers don't add up," she said. Last week, Rae attacked the co-existing plans of both Harris and McLeod, dismissing them as "treacherous".

Harris's Conservative Senate Resolution is strongly reminiscent of an earlier political battle plan—the Bragg Revolution of the 1988 U.S. presidential campaign. Like Reagan, Harris is running on an anti-establishment platform of giving government all the backs of people and business. His promise of a tax cut echoes Reagan's supply-side economics; the theory of stimulating consumer demand by allowing taxpayers to keep more of their disposable income spent on goods. And Harris's desire to woo working-class Ontarians is similar to Reagan's successful strategy of winning over union households and blue-collar workers who became known as "Reagan Democrats".

Harris acknowledges the parallels with Reagan's campaign, but says that his plan did not consciously model their strategy on the former president's blueprint. "I am 100 percent my own little guy," he says. Harris will be re-elected in the seat at the rear of his high-tech campaign bus—which is equipped with a computer, laser printer and two fax machines linked to Tory headquarters in Toronto. "I think what worked for BFF [Chirac] is probably more what my discussions looked at." The important lesson of that campaign, his strategists say, was keeping the message focused on job and growth.

Like Reagan, Harris is a man set in his beliefs who does not display much analytical curiosity. "He is not a bookworm or a Rhodes Scholar," he says, contrasting himself with the Oxford-educated Rae. When it comes to his taste in movies, Harris says: "I'm looking to be entertained, not to be taught anything." His long-standing emphasis on dodging government spending has earned him the nickname "Chairman Mike" and an image as a money-oriented politician; in some quarters, but Harris has attempted to soften that by showing more of his private side. What emerges is a vulnerable dimension to his personality. The son of a businesswoman whose dream was to send his kids to college, Harris enrolled as a math and science major in 1955 at Waterloo Lutheran University (now Wilfrid Laurier University), but quit before the end of his first year. He calls that one of the lowest points of his life. "Dropping out of university and sort of feeling like I was shattering my parents' dreams—those were difficult decisions," Harris recalls. "But I really didn't want to be in university. I wanted to be working."

Harris left the province to work, becoming a ski instructor at a resort in Sté-Adele, Que., in the Laurentian mountains north of Montreal. There, he met 21-year-old Mary Coward, and married her in 1967. Their come-as-you-are law goes: "We separated and went our ways," says Harris. "We didn't have any money, we didn't have much of anything, but we bought it. It was a muscle at a time in life

when I was making mistakes, from school to what I wanted to do."

Harris moved home to North Bay and joined his father as a partner in a small oil well. Nipissing Shores. At the same time, he completed a one-year certificate program at North Bay Teachers College, and began teaching Grade 7 and 8 students at a local public school. He met his wife of 21 years, Janet, in 1970 through a water-skiing club. Four years later, he was elected as a North Bay school board trustee, rising to chairman in 1977. At about the same time, Harris and his wife, who is now 48, took over the management of a local golf course, where he became the head pro.

While a headliner campaign re-

made in his life, "We tried as hard as anyone could to have kids, including going through in vitro programs when they first started," he said. "Both of us wanted to have children, and the combination of the two of us just didn't work."

In 1983, doctors told the couple that their youngest son suffered from minor cerebral palsy because of brain damage at birth, a condition that had not been apparent at the time he was adopted. The illness will impair movement in Jeffrey's left arm and leg, and a physiotherapist visits the Harris home every day to put the toddler through exercises. "When it was diagnosed, there were a lot of tears that week," said Janet. "It was a tough period. But since that shock, it's been nothing."

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PAUL KAMHLA in London, Ont.



Harris holds a young supporter of Tory ruffly taking his biggest risk ever

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Canada NOTES

WAR OF WORDS

In his strongest recent attack on Quebec separatists, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien accused Premier Jacques Parizeau of showing "a contempt for democracy". He said Parizeau was attempting to trick Quebecers into accepting separation by promising them economic and political association with the rest of Canada. Parizeau responded in kind, saying that Chrétien is "stabbing the economy of Quebec". Meanwhile, a leaked report commissioned by Parizeau's government said that up to 5,000 head office jobs in Quebec could be lost if the province becomes independent.

WESTRAY INQUIRY

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled that a long-delayed provincial inquiry into the Westray mine disaster can proceed even though a criminal trial related to the blast is under way. Two former Westray mine managers are charged with manslaughter and criminal negligence. In the May, 1992, explosion deaths of 26 men at the mine in Plymouth, N.S.

MARTENSVILLE AFTERMATH

The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal quashed the 1993 sexual misconduct conviction of a woman in the Martensville school sex abuse case. The appeal court ruled that police questioned the alleged victim improperly. The woman, now 32, cannot be named because she was charged under the Young Offenders Act.

OPENING THE BOOKS

The federal Liberals bowed to Conservative demands for a Senate inquiry into the government's controversial decision in December, 1993, to cancel the proposed sale of Toronto's Pearson International Airport to private investors.

SUBURBAN BLAST

Seven people were injured when an explosion destroyed three houses and badly damaged three others in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough. Police found a bombshell and racial graffiti scrawled on the wreckage, but they said there was no evidence that the explosion was caused by a bomb. The blast sent a bright fireball high into the sky.

TRAGEDY IN MIDAIR

Eight people died after two twin-engine commercial planes collided about 4,800 feet above the ground just northwest of Sioux Lookout, Ont. The crash prompted renewed calls to make collision avoidance equipment mandatory on all passenger aircraft in Canada.



Chrétien with Canadian veteran Arne and Perle: "Your legacy is peace"

War and remembrance in Holland

Canadian veterans and their families received a hero's welcome as they returned to Holland to celebrate the country's liberation from German occupation 50 years ago last week—and to honour the 7,000 Canadian soldiers who died in the fighting. Many veterans gathered in the town of Goedewaagen, where a commemoration held the ladies of 2,259 Canadians. There, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told the old soldiers that they fought for lives.

"Your legacy is 50 years of peace and stability," he said. "Your legacy is a proud, independent country that went from infancy to adulthood in the crucible of war."

In Amsterdam, 50 Canadian veterans wearing the distinctive caps of the Royal Highlanders crossed a bridge over the Amstel River in vintage jeeps as Sherman tanks, armoured cars and the Dutch capital's Local people gave them an overwhelming reception, flags and waving Maple Leaf flags. Christie was being honoured on the day of Europe, which was also to take him to London, Paris and Moscow for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of VE-

Day on May 8. He also planned to do some fence-mending with European officials following Canada's dispute with the European Union over tarbot fishing.

Exit of a star

Long considered one of British Columbia's political stars, Environment Minister Moe Sksita, 40, resigned from cabinet and agreed to resign from parliament for 15 months after the province's top safety rules that he had signed in separate contract. Among other things, Skoda admitted to the *Star* today that he advised a client to enter into an ill-fated housing project investment with Skoda's father in 1988, even though he knew that his father was having financial trouble. Coming in the same week that an NDP candidate was soundly beaten by Liberal John van Denunck in a provincial by-election in Abbotsford, Skoda's resignation was another blow to Premier Mike Harcourt's troubled government.



Sksita resigned from cabinet

and by-election in Abbotsford, Skoda's resignation was another blow to Premier Mike Harcourt's troubled government.

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WORLD

A deadly turn

Fresh hostilities break out in Bosnia and Croatia

In war-weary Bosnia last week, a long-awaited truce between the Muslim-led government and rebel Serbs expired, beginning a return of warlike and shell fire to Sarajevo. In neighboring Croatia, largely peaceful since 1991, government troops charged across UN ceasefire lines and went on the offensive against rebel Serbs, re-taking 200 square kilometers of territory. In retaliation, Serbs launched missile attacks on the Croatian capital, Zagreb, killing 10 people and wounding nearly 200. The renewed fighting caused consternation throughout the former Yugoslavia—and beyond. Bosnia's foreign ministry issued a statement warning of a "grave and real risk of confrontation" escalating and expanding, with consequences for regional stability and European integration.

After the attacks on Zagreb, rebel Serbs agreed to a ceasefire in Croatia. But specific



Bombing scene in Zagreb street, "an after-bombing"

fighting continued. And both Radovan Karadžić, president of the Bosnian Serbs, and Milan Martić, the leader of the self-styled Republic of Srpska Krajina in Croatia, vowed to recover the lost territory. Some analysts expressed concern that the separate Serbian rebellions in

Bosnia and Croatia could merge into one war. The Serbs' demands on Zagreb's truce came as the most vicious fighting in last week's Spaljana Attacking the capital during lunch time, Lt. Col. Peter Galbraith, the US ambassador to Croatia, "was intended with one sole purpose: to kill as many people as possible." Standing in the lobby of a children's hospital in Zagreb where 200 young patients were treated together shortly after the bombing took three rocket-like bombs down the hallway at "unutterable" Cluster bombs exploded the hospital's operating theater, a gynecology ward and a pediatric unit. Cluster bomb warheads are self-powered devices containing thousands of steel pellets in barrels that explode on impact, causing injury and death in all directions.

The firescape in Bosnia and Croatia were very much on the minds of veterans, death camp survivors and diplomats who met in Italy last week to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Declared Mayor Francesco Rutelli of Rome, "One need look only to the other side of the Atlantic to see how precarious the postwar lange of peace has become," he said. "The lesson was not enough. The season of hate must end."

ANDREW RILEY
with correspondents report

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World NOTES

KEEPING THE PEACE

The Angolan government formally agreed to accept 7,000 UN peacekeeping troops to help end a civil war that has raged since 1975. One of the peacekeepers' major tasks will be removing an estimated 10 million land mines scattered throughout Angola as a result of nearly three decades of war.

ORGANS FOR SALE

Chinese dissidents told a U.S. Senate hearing that the executions of Chinese political prisoners and criminals were forced to coincide with the need for human organs to transplant, often for wealthy foreign patients. Prisoners are either shot in the head to harvest their kidneys and hearts, or shot in the heart to keep them可供移植 (available for transplant), they said. Foreign inflations consider chairman Jiang Zemin used the allegations will have an impact on the possible renewal of preferential trade status for Beijing.

CHAIN GANG REVISITED

After three decades, the chain gang returned to the United States when some 400 Alabama jail inmates began chewing rubber and wood from telephone bound in groups of five with leg irons and eight-foot chains. Alabama introduced the chain gangs to increase the deterrent effect of a jail sentence.

KOREAN TALKS

Seeking to end a nuclear impasse, North Korea agreed to high-level talks with the United States. Under a nuclear framework accord signed last October, Pyongyang is entitled to new reactors in exchange for agreeing to freeze and later scrap its current nuclear program, which experts suspect can lead to the production of weapons. But a clandestine force over the extent of involvement by South Korea, North Korea's bitter enemy, in building two replacement nuclear reactors.

EXIT IRAQ

Turkey announced the withdrawal of its troops from northern Iraq, six weeks after 35,000 soldiers crossed the border to seize out Kurdish rebel bases. Rebels have been fighting for Kurdish autonomy in southeastern Turkey since 1984.

EXTREMISTS UNCOVERED

Austria's defense department suspended five suspected right-wing extremists on its staff after police raids uncovered illegal weapons and ammunition. The five belong to a fundamentalist Christian group that is anti-government and opposes the United Nations.



TRIUMPH: Irish Republican Army supporters clashed with police in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, disrupting a visit by British Prime Minister John Major. The next day in Belfast, the capital, about 800 rioters hurled gasoline bombs, bottles and stones at police, injuring 17. The incidents were the worst sectarian violence in Northern Ireland since September, when the IRA called a ceasefire to its 28-year guerrilla war against British rule.

The search ends

After 15 days of painstaking, dangerous effort, Oklahoma City assistant fire chief Joe Hansen called off the search for bodies in the federal building devastated by a truck bomb on April 19. "We've been through every rubble pit that we possibly can in the building that the structure will allow us to do," Hansen said. "It's over." Rescuers recovered 88 bodies, leaving two people still unaccounted for. Among the last bodies found were those of three babies, just a few months old, who were in cribs in the building's day care centre when the huge fertilizer and fuel-oil bomb exploded.

Meanwhile, efforts to find those responsible for the bombing, the worst terrorist incident in U.S. history, spread across the country as authorities sought a man identified only as "John Doe Number 2" who was seen with suspect Timothy McVeigh before the explosion. McVeigh, 27, who has links with right-wing paramilitary groups, is the only

person charged in the case. He is being held in a prison near Oklahoma City. The FBI detained two drivers in Missouri last week and questioned them about the case, but released them after 18 hours.

Jury trouble

Judge Lance Boe exercised another jury from the O.J. Simpson double murder trial last week, the seventh since proceedings got under way in January. It replaced Tracy Hampton, a 25-year-old black female flight attendant, with one of six remaining alternates, a 28-year-old Hispanic woman who is a real estate appraiser. On April 20, Hampton had told Boe, "I can't take it anymore." Last week, she was hospitalized for an undisclosed condition. Defense lawyers have said they would consent to continue the trial if further departments up the pool of alternates and the number of jurors fell below 12. The prosecutors, who could then seek a mistrial, have justifiably declined to say what they would do.

PAPER CHASE

Publishers reel from paper price hikes

Kamloops, B.C., is close to score of the Everett forests in Canada. But buying off those trees nearby is not making it any cheaper—or easier—for publisher Brian Bates to get the 1,500 tons of newspaper he needs annually to put out *The Kamloops Daily News*. Bates' agency spends about \$4,000 each day for paper, a price that has soared by 82 per cent over the past 18 months. This increase is cutting deeply into the *Daily News'* profits as well as those of its parent company, Southern Inc. of Toronto, which made \$44 million in 1994. To ease some of that pressure, Bates plans to cut the width of the *Daily News'* pages by 1.25 inches later this month. The same cuts will also be administered to the other 16 daily newspapers owned by Southern across Canada. That surgery is expected to save the company some \$10 million every year—although it will cost about \$7 million this year to adapt Southern's printing presses. This strategy, which is also being followed by other newspapers across Canada, is just one component of an increasingly bitter struggle between cash-strapped publishers and the pulp-and-paper industry that supplies them. "Many of us have expressed our deep dissatisfaction with the price increases that we have seen," says Bates. "Newspapers are seeing very significant increases every year," says Bates. "The opposite extreme of the naturally cyclical paper industry says, 'The management companies view is that what goes around, comes around.'"

What is certain is that a big way in the price of paper after hitting lows of below \$600 a ton between 1992 and 1994—a price that industry analysts say was 880 below the average production cost for a Canadian newspaper campaign—the price for a ton of newspaper hit \$225 last week. That includes a whopping 125-per-cent hike imposed on May 1. Forest industry analysts predict that by next year, newspaper could cost \$950 or more a ton, matching the all-time highs reached in 1988. "To make matters worse for publishers, the same upward spiral is playing out with recycled paper, which now makes up about 30 per cent of North America's newspaper content. In some areas, recycled paper prices have climbed 400 per cent in the past 18 months. In fact, the closure of *The Houston Post* last month was blamed in part on rising paper costs, says John Johnson, a forest products analyst for Richard Greenfields of Canada Ltd. in Vancouver. "We doubt there will be further casualties among newspapers. Artificially low newspaper prices have allowed some inefficient publishers to stay in business."

For readers, the results of rising paper prices are already showing up on the newsstand. The cost of a subscription to *The Kamloops Daily News* rose five per cent this year, to \$9.95 a month, and advertising prices went up by the same amount. But Bates says: "It is impossible to pass the full impact of paper increases on to our customers." A best-selling paperback book is expected to soon cost \$9.99, up from \$8.99 for a current hit such as John Grisham's *The Chamber*, and the



Bates: 'Many of us have expressed our deep dissatisfaction'

\$7.99 price tag on Grisham's 1990 best-seller, *The Firm*. The price of romance has also jumped—now! from Harlequin now retails for \$3.75, after a 25-per-cent increase in March. Bedtime company vice-president Reference Dry: "The increases in paper prices have been absolutely devastating."

Paper prices are trying to dramatically increase demand for newspaper is increasing at the same time that access to news is declining. North American newspaper demand is being spurred by a seven-per-cent growth in print advertising this year, while Asian demand for newspaper has grown by 13 per cent annually for the past five years.



■ Toronto Star publisher demands in the United States is pushing up Canadian prices

However, Canadian publishers complain that the demand from a strong U.S. economy is forcing up newspaper prices in a time when Canadian papers are still struggling to recover from the recession. *The Toronto Star's* advertising sales are up 28 per cent from the boom years of 1988 and company spokesman Fred Tousley says, "We're the 10th largest newspaper in North America, but when it comes to newspaper prices, we are forced to follow the lead of the U.S. papers. And right now, demand for newspaper in the United States is much higher than it is here."

On the supply side, there are simply fewer trees to be harvested. Johnson says that provincial government regulations have changed the number of trees available for cutting, while steel inventories in lumber yards have diverted more logs away from sawmills and into higher profit-margin building products. Furthermore, the environmental standards on pulp-and-paper mills are becoming increasingly expensive to meet and maintain. Vancouver-based MacMillan Bloedel, which produces more than 700,000 tons of newspaper a year, estimates it spent \$200 million in the past five years to meet new environmental standards, most of which were aimed at holding its mill's discharge of chlorine, used to bleach wood pulp. And all of these long-term corporate investments that are now reflected in higher paper prices.

Currently, there is no sign of any new newspaper supplier emerging to relieve the pressure on publishers. The cost of building a new pulp-and-paper mill is now so high—between \$800 and \$800 million—that little manufacturing capacity is being added by Canadian companies, a sign of restraint that contrasts with the industry's sporadic spending during the last peak in the commodity cycle. When newspaper prices soared to a record high of more than \$800 a ton in 1988, Canadian paper companies expanded aggressively—only to lose \$2.4 billion over

the next five years as paper flooded the global market during the recession.

The hard lessons of the last downturn, however, are serving the pulp-and-paper companies well today. MacMillan Bloedel, one of two paper companies supplying *The Kamloops Daily News*, recently posted a first-quarter profit of \$62.3 million on sales of \$11.2 billion, quadrupling the \$15-million profit recorded in the first three quarters of 1994. At year-end, MacMillan Inc., shareholders reported healthy gains at last month's annual meeting, in contrast, Charles Albert Parsons predicted a second consecutive year of record profits. The company forecast 1995 net earnings of \$125 million on sales of \$16.6 billion, and Parsons said shareholders that newspaper prices could remain at current levels for several years. Still, he did voice concerns that high newspaper prices may eventually stifle demand. "We'd be satisfied with a 2 per cent," he noted. "But we're not a leader in the field," he noted.

As international commodity prices soar, Parsons and other pulp-and-paper producers are aware that their revenues with Canadian publishers is beginning to increase.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp. last week, chief executive officer Paul Godfrey declared: "The rate of increase in the past year has been unacceptable." The Canadian Daily Newspaper Association has also reacted against what it calls "predatory pricing policies" by Canadian producers. CDNA president John Bay says his organization wrote formal letters of protest to every newspaper company that operates in Canada, "but our complaints were largely ignored." So far, Canadian publishers are not the only ones who are feeling the squeeze. Their European counterparts, hit recently with a 20-per-cent increase in newspaper prices, are retarding their supplies of living prints. These accumulations were taken seriously enough for the European Commission to launch an investigation into alleged newspaper cartel in seven countries within the European Union. Commission officials reportedly ranked about 10 companies to collect files for the ongoing probe.

For their part, Canadian publishers are continuing to explore ways to cut costs and pass at least some of the newspaper price increases on to readers. Some inventive internal savings have already been found; for example, the enclosed cages of a paper coming off a printing press are usually of poor quality and used to be scrapped, now they are used for internal consumption. But many smaller publishing executives also say that they are concerned that the cycle will eventually turn in their favor. Publishers, for one, say that newspaper companies will eventually be tempted into adding additional newspaper capacity or diversifying some of their wood supply into paper production. *The Kamloops Daily News* publisher Mike Williams, with considerable relish, "Our day will come." But until then, trimming page sizes and reducing print runs will be the order of the day.

ANDREW MILLIS

Federal Transport Minister Doug Young is indeed even to an administration. In late April, he declared that a part of "the largest business deal in Canadian history," the federal government will sell its stake in Canadian National Railway Co. for \$25 billion. Then, last week in Calgary, Petro-Canada president Jim Stanford unveiled another big deal involving government assets—a sweeping restructuring plan that is expected to save the company \$30 million a year and help Ottawa to sell its 99-percent stake in the integrated oil company for more than \$6 billion. But before Ottawa cashes in, both corporations face a hard sell. Petro-Canada will have to demonstrate that its austerity plan actually works. And CN will have to convince the market that it can slash both its workforce and surplus capacity. Following the introduction of legislation in the House of Commons last week that will allow for the privatization of CN's core railway assets, Young told Maclean's: "We believe investors will be interested in CN if the price is right—that is the key issue."

The privatization of Petrocan and CN—key components in Ottawa's deficit-reduction plan—could also be stalled because major investors are still reeling from the failed strategy of another former Crown corporation. On March 26, Air Canada, which was first partially privatized in 1989, announced that it had raised about \$500 million through use of the largest single public offering of stock in Canadian business history. Toronto-based Nestlé Barrie Inc. was the lead underwriter of a syndicate that bought the entire issue and was to receive a \$20-million fee for reselling the shares to other dealers and their clients. But the massive deal, which market watchers say was too large and poorly timed for Canadian investors, did not sell well. The sudden flood of new shares choked the market and quickly knocked more than a dollar off the \$7.50 value of Air Canada's shares. The company doffed its powerful pension and health care packages when firms already owned similar packages in Air Canada. As a result, Will Gilbert, an analyst with Peters & Co. in Calgary, said that the market may be slow to accept similarly large share offerings for some time. "When you take a hit," said Gilbert, "it makes you very slow to stick your neck out again."

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Selling CN and Petrocan

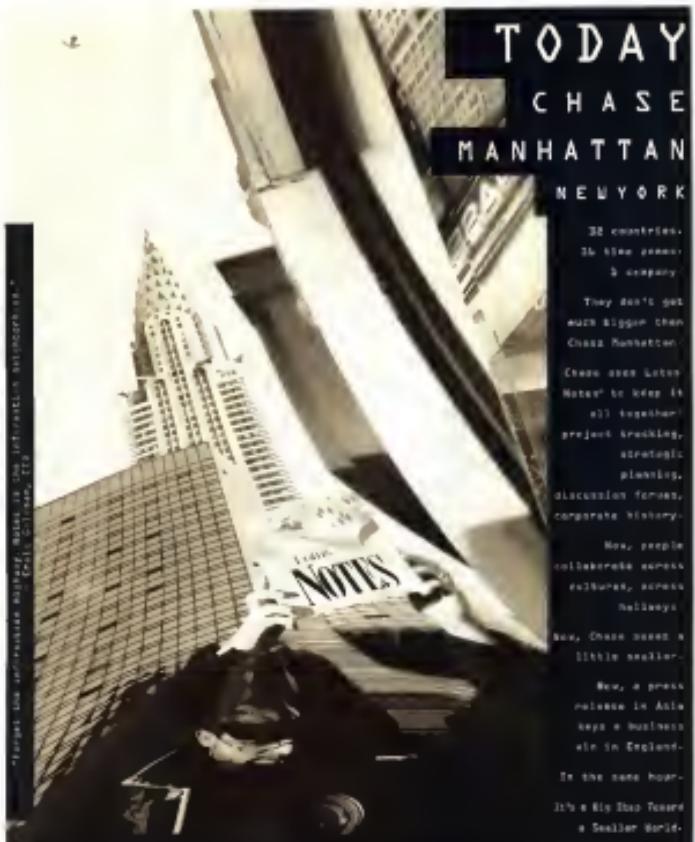
*Two Crown companies
are cleaning house
in hopes of buyers*

If the market does embrace the government's privatization offerings—both of which are expected over the next 12 months—Petro-Canada is expected to fare better than CN. The spending oil company has been steadily improving its bottom line since 1994 when it posted a \$600-million loss on revenues of \$4.96 billion. Last year, it earned \$600 million in revenues of \$4.7 billion, and Stanfield's new strategy should further boost its profits. Under that plan, 700 workers will be laid off and three operating divisions will be merged into one. "We have had some good starts to tell over the last three years," said Stanfield.

"But we are not where we need the corporation to be to have interest to investors."

The value of Petro-Canada's 426 natural existing share units that have been traded in the \$22 billion for most of the year, have also been hurt by the fact that Ottawa owns 99 per cent of the firm. According to Tom Caldwell, president of Toronto-based Caldwell Securities, the widespread uncertainty about the government's plans for Petro-Canada has, until recently, overshadowed the fact that it is slowly emerging as one of the strongest performers in the volatile Canadian energy sector. He said the firm will increase both oil production and its natural gas sales this year, and next year the Thorburn oilfield that it developed in southern Alberta is also expected to start producing more than 15,000 barrels a day. As well, the Hibernal offshore oilfield, located 330 km east of Newfoundland, will add 31,000 barrels a day to Petro-Canada's production when it comes on stream in three years. The \$6.5-billion project, which is being developed as a partnership with the federal government (eight per cent), Petro-Canada (25 per cent) and three U.S. oil companies (67 per cent), appears to be on track. "Everything is starting to happen," said Dennis Matheson, an oil and gas analyst with Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto. "The project is moving along quite well."

Still, despite Petro-Canada's improving performance, the sheer size of the proposed share issue will make it difficult to sell. To give the shares more appeal to new investors, Caldwell said, brokers will probably have to price them at below existing levels—a move that could alienate stockholders. He also expects that such an issue would come in two blocks—in Air Canada's original offering date—which would allow the market to digest it over the space of two years or more. CN's prospects, however, are shading up to be even more risky and less favourably positioned than Petro-Canada. Last year, in an attempt to become more efficient, CN initiated merger talks with Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal. Both rail companies had already cut a number of their lines and maintenance facilities, but they were still plagued with excess capacity east of Winnipeg. A merger would have allowed the two companies to become more viable by cutting staff and shortening thousands of kilometres of track.



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But earlier this year, when Canadian Pacific finally offered to earn \$1.4 billion for CP's eastern assets, CN president and chief executive officer Paul Tellier rejected the offer, saying it was too low. But said Caldwell, "something has to happen to stimulate the industry in Eastern Canada before the share price rises."

Still, CN did manage to earn \$205 million on revenues of \$4.6 billion in 1994 after recording three years of losses. But the rail system was also carrying a \$2.5-billion debt, which would put a substantial drag on any takeover offer. So CN's reluctance, that held by selling off most of its assets and last week, it was compelled to sell its Montreal metropolitan bus shop to American-based GEC Alstech, a manufacturer of train components and ships. Ultimately, Young said, the government could assume some of CN's debts. Added Young, "Where we put CN out, the debt structure must make it a candidate to be a viable operation."

Whether plan is eventually implemented to dispose of CN's rail holdings, the railway remains satisfied with some of the most restrictive union agreements in the industry. Over the last decade, US railways have become much more efficient as they shedded excess track and pared back their payrolls. But under its collective agreement with the Canadian Auto Workers union, many of CN's unionized workers have lifetime job guarantees. Those guarantees are now being assessed by a federal arbitrator, but Young said, "It's not clear if that is another hit the arbitration ruling. CN labor costs must come down. We would hope common sense would prevail," said Young. "The opportunity for the railroad to survive is in the hands of employees."

Privatizing CN also presents some political challenges. Harry Gow, vice-president of the Ottawa-based consumer group Transport 2000, said that if no restrictions are placed on its ownership, CN could quickly be taken over by one of its US rivals. Market experts, however, counter that the CN share issue is simply too large to be absorbed by Canadian investors alone, and that a degree of foreign ownership will ultimately have to be allowed. Indeed, Young said that under the terms of the proposed legislation no one person or corporation would be allowed to purchase more than 15 per cent of the issue. But the bill would allow any member of the railway, making it possible for the 75-year-old Crown corporation to fall into non-Canadian hands. Young said, "We think a widely held company is the right way to go." Now, the market will decide if he is right.

TOM PENNELL

Splurging and purging

John Wilson has done the unthinkable.

THE BOTTOM LINE
BY LINDAIRE MCMURRAY

John Wilson has done the unthinkable. The chief executive of Paper Danone had every opportunity to follow the noble corporate tradition of outperforming for a "strategic" acquisition—partner with a builder, merge with a rival, or start a joint venture—and then, in March, it sold off most of its assets and last week, it was compelled to sell its Montreal metropolitan bus shop to American-based GEC Alstech, a manufacturer of train components and ships. Ultimately, Young said, the government could assume some of CN's debts. Added Young, "Where we put CN out, the debt structure must make it a candidate to be a viable operation."

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the last recessions descended, and global commodity prices collapsed—Nissan Corp. fought hard to pay top dollar for Polymer & Chemical, and Novartis chose to stand out for the fresh earnings of Pilkingtons, and State Container caved over the 50-per-cent premium it insisted to pay for Barbours.

Still, despite the repeated assurances that things really are different after the last recession, there is an eerily familiar look to the corporate landscape these days. As soon as earnings are restored and price/basis are flat, the coming cycle returns. According to Newark, NJ-based Securities Data Co., the volume of mergers in the United States was \$100 billion in the first three months of 1995 and the volume of worldwide M&As in the first quarter was \$180 billion—up 28 per cent from a year earlier.

At home, things began to stir late last year when Rogers Communications paid \$8.1 billion for Maclean Hunter. A few months later, Barrick Gold fought off other contenders and won the hand of Lac Minerals for \$3.5 billion. Cañarol subsequently launched a \$650-million takeover campaign against Slossco, which sputtered to an end last February. But just weeks later, Wallace McCain decided to split his brother following a family spat, by acquiring Maple Leaf Foods for \$1 billion. Now, Seagram is paying \$8 billion for control of RGA, and Onex Corp. is reportedly inching towards a takeover offer for Insite.

But in this world of activity—accompañado by the usual sound track of self-publicitazion—there is one prepared mega-deal that stands out: the \$22-billion grab for Chrysler by Italy's Fiat Berlucchi and Lee Iacocca. As a significant Chrysler shareholder, Berlucchi's play is right on the money. When it comes to cash reserves, you can't beat senior management just to blow it. Berlucchi wants to get his mitts on Chrysler's \$9-billion kitty, either by snatching it directly or by forcing the company to distribute it to shareholders in the form of a cash dividend.

Chrysler managementrightfully insists that like its Japanese competitors that may soon muscle cash cushions, it needs its cash to survive the next time the wheels come off of the industry. The risk is that North America is not Japan. Ownership is entrenched differently here, and investors have different agendas. We probably should be happy at long-term planning. But then, I'd also need more research. Like John Wilson, who just says No. However tempting the sphere may be.

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Business NOTES

WORKFORCE DROPOUTS

Canada's unemployment rate fell to a 4½-year low of 6.4 per cent in April. Statistics Canada attributed the drop from 9.7 per cent in March largely to the decline in people who have stopped hunting for jobs and are no longer registered in the workforce. The drop of 35,000 in the workforce to 1.4 million pushed the participation rate—a key indicator in measuring unemployment—to 64.6 per cent, an 11-year low.

WOBBLING WHEELS

Sales by the three largest North American car manufacturers dropped by 17 per cent in April, compared with April, 1984, figures Ovantis, auto sales are down 10.3 per cent in the first three months of the year. Even Ford, which has bucked the downward trend because of the popularity of its products, reported that its sales last month were down 13 per cent. Meanwhile, Chrysler Canada Ltd. plans to shut down its plant in Brampton, Ont., for two weeks because of slumping sales.

TAXING CONDITIONS

Canada may have to cut the taxes of some-income workers to remain competitive in the world economy, according to David Dodge, deputy minister of finance. Dodge and Fred Gaudet with increases in the range of \$75,000 to \$200,000 are paying a legitimate tax by international standards. He also noted that corporations inside and outside the country are warning that those tax rates are discouraging them from setting up high-technology or cutting-edge operations.

BREWING A DEAL

A major U.S. investment bank has confirmed that it is working with a South American brewer to assemble a deal in which Canada's Brew Corp. would acquire John Labatt Ltd. of Toronto. Smith Barney Inc. is working with Quebec International Inc., a Luxembourg-based brewer operating in South America.

A LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Canadian consumers and businesses are less optimistic this spring than they were a year ago, the Conference Board of Canada says. Declining confidence spells trouble for the economy because it means consumers are reluctant to spend and business is cautious about investing. The number of consumers expecting more job losses nearly doubled to 35.3 per cent, while only 58 per cent of business executives expected the economy to improve soon, compared with 64 per cent last year.



LOSING ALTITUDE: Kevin Jenkins, president of Canadian Airlines International Ltd., took heat from shareholders at the company's annual meeting in Calgary over his performance and his pay. Canadian reported a first-quarter loss of \$108.6 million, an revenues of \$77.0 million, and senior executives defended their sizable bonuses at a time when employees have taken wage and benefit cuts to save the airline from bankruptcy. Meanwhile, Canadian's parent company changed its name from PIA Corp. to Canadian Airlines Corp.

Troubles with trade

Smoldering trade tensions between Canada and the European Union threatened to boil over when disputes over Italian pasta and Canadian taro. The bitter fight over tariff fishing of Newfoundland, settled after the EU and Canada reached an agreement on tighter conservation measures and a redefinition of tariff quotas, was reignited by remarks made in Ottawa by Sir Leon Brittan, vice-president of the European Commission. Although Brittan's reason to Canada was meant to assess the recently strained commercial relations between Canada and Europe, he ruffled feathers by warning of the consequences of Canada's stance against Spanish salmon. "The usual sympathy and wish to respond positively to Canadian requests may take some time to materialize and be less wholehearted

in the immediate future," Brittan warned.

Following these comments, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien abruptly cancelled a meeting later that day with Brittan, citing a scheduling conflict, and Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet declared in a statement that "Canada had nothing to apologize for." Brittan later submitted his resignation and referred to Canada and the EU as "natural partners."

Brittan also remarked that if Canada wants improved relations, it should not retort against EU trade measures, such as the recent inflation of steel exports subsidies worth \$800 million. This subversive remark to Canada, Canada has retaliated by reducing its raw-silicon-to-Canadian-imported-and-wholesaled of Italian pasta. Noted Bryan: "That's exactly the kind of gesture that is unprogressive if we're now trying to come back together. I think it's very naive."

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



lady—29 animals gave their lives for that coat." She tried to ignore him until she wouldn't let her get one, so, she admitted, she got to the centre of his fur collar, pulled him close to her and through clenched teeth, added, "You wanna make it?"

The HBC was not responsible for the master's death, but James has received much fame, but by an extraordinary string of events, his departure, the continuity between its history and the traders who made it great. The Hudson's Bay Co. really was special. John Purcell, the fourth author who, as Baron Tweedsmuir, was governor general of Canada from 1935 until 1946, marveled at just how well he was told that "the Hudson's Bay is not an ordinary commercial company, but a kind of kingdom by itself." And so it was. The 1670 land grant by Charles II of England to his cousin Rupert, who had helped restore him to the throne) eventually extended to nearly one-twelfth of the earth's land surface. During the two centuries of its undivided monopoly before its holdings were sold in the new Ecclesiastical in 1863, forming the present shape of Canada, it created and operated the world's largest—and still oldest—commercial empire. Its subjects originally stretched from the Arctic Circle, across Western Canada and much of the northern United States, down to San Francisco and over to Hawaii.

The firm had been around for so long that the letters HBC were successfully thought to stand for His Royal Canadian. Some 100 years later, called it the Hungry Bear Company, and native names referred to it, with good reason, as the Hungry Bear's Chan-

The primary cause of the HBC's decline was to satisfy the European market's insatiable demand for beaver pelts, pelted in fashion the top hats for men that stayed in fashion for most of 1800s. Feeling increasingly from its seal-and-twig castle, the bear for beaver led the Bay men ever westward. As each port was fished out, the trade lead moving deeper was the new land. "As an alternative, no less than by its value, the beaver was responsible for molding the map of Canada," rated the 20th-century Canadian explorer, the late Eric Morse.

The Bay raised a fortune in the fur trade, often returning as much as 50 per cent in annual dividends. The profit, of course, went to the company's proprietors, domiciled in London until 1870, when the company moved its headquarters first to Winnipeg, and later to Toronto. But what gave the company its historical significance were the tough Sowats and passel pigs who sat out the Indians in the little outposts, trading with the Indians while clearing a continent. They were outlaws in a lawless land, yet their achieved something truly magnificent. They endured. And out of their endurance was born the name for modern Canada—it's geography, its history and its character.

But that was long ago. Today, the HBC has been reduced to little more than a chain of middle-class department stores with a fancy coat.

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Land world's or location of its 2250 birthplace by the Hudson's Bay Co. was a grand and historic occasion—but it had no connection with the parchment chain as it now exists.

The company's provincial pamphlets, television spots and shop-window displays largely celebrate the impressive size of its trading posts across Canada's north and its dominance of Canada's fur trade, the existing connection that had allowed it to survive and prosper since it was founded on May 7, 1670. Despite all the hubbub, "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay," as it was originally known, permanently renamed it self from its subarctic operations on May 2, 1857, when it sold its Northern Stores Division to a Winnipeg-based company put together by Mutual Trust. The move was prompted by the efforts of Sir Ross Baillie, who then controlled the Bay, to reduce the company's \$2.5-billion debt load. It only shaved \$150 million off the balance sheets but the land of wilderness business the divi was had had conduct no longer fit the HBC's status of managing department stores is southern Canada.

Strangely, in January of 1991, the HBC closed in 20 for departments, absorbing its trading interests, without a word of explanation or regret. The real reason was that Thompson's personal love of冒險 had made him reluctant to be associated with the fur business. (Predictably, some rights as those celebrated the news, heading out pink robes to shoppen.)

My own reaction was much more mixed. I could sympathize with Thompson's personal agony, but I had spent most of a decade researching and writing a history of the company, and the decision to cut its final link for fur trade hit home hard. By distancing itself from the trade in pelts, the HBC reflected the rest of us who those who deserved it, a downtown hotel with an elegant cash desk over her shoulders, was embodied by a shabby dress promoter who kept yelling, "Please,

The PRICE OF PRIVILEGE

BY VICTOR DWYER

At 8 o'clock on a brisk April morning, the tiny limestone chapel of Lakefield College School is full of rows of sleepy, fresh-scrubbed teenagers, quietly gathering for morning assembly. As the last cordwood ticks a bark new, a very bland lounge boy takes the podium—and the rock music begins to blare. In 38-year-old Todd Armstrong's eyes, Armstrong's Walk This Way is a perfect prelude to an emotional speech about his one-year journey at the prestigious Ontario school. He tells of lifting under a pile of laundry to avoid being caught in the alleged disorderly—orderly—campus trips “that developed personal leadership and lifelong skills.” There are threats—to close friends and to a favorite teacher named Richard Tide, “a supportive, compassionate human being who encouraged individuality and self-assurance in his students.” And in an impassioned

closing flourish, he speaks of his own relief at having become “a well-balanced young man,” before imploring them in the audience to take good care of “the destiny and precious future of a school I have grown to love.”

At a time when most of the teenagers fails to finish high school—and where those who do often graduate from a swirl of crowded classrooms, overworked teachers and peer pressure to be mediocre—the private-school option has become increasingly attractive to Canadian parents. Many are choosing Christian schools, driven by the sense of order and academic rigor (page 48). Others have traded their nights on the Ivy League of private schools, roughly 70 institutions that were built on the model of British grammar schools. Stripped of tradition, those schools have a huge drawing power for middle-class Canadians, many of whom are making financial sacrifices to place their children in



*Part academic hothouse,
part country club, private
schools are enjoying a boom*

LUCY student Chris Duckler; Lakefield students John Ternent (left), Victoria Horosc, Scott Ross, Sue Hobson living in a world of crowded classrooms, overworked teachers and negative peer pressure

a world where both individual success and an intense push to succeed are paramount. “Our parents pride us in considerably different from just a generation ago,” says William Mitchell, headmaster of St. Joesph’s House School in Montreal since 1988. “We’re seeing far more two-parent families on the lookout for the value-add.” Mary Perrin Maxwell, a professor of sociology at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ont., cites another statistic as a major factor in the willingness to take the private-school plunge. Says Maxwell: “The newest wave of parents are people with all their eggs in one basket, and they can’t afford to drop it.”

Raising a student in the world of lots and lots of money has understandable appeal: student-to-teacher ratios of 6.1 at Monmouth School in Tuxedo, one competitor for every two students at St. Andrews College, in Aurora, Ont., white-water rafting, rock climbing and cross-country skiing on the 1,300-acre campus of Seaford School in Montebello, Que. But the move is not to be taken lightly. Fees are prohibitive, with annual tuition at a minimum of \$40,000 and ranging as high as \$14,400 for a day pupil, plus roughly another \$60,000 for those who board. As well, there is the inevitable cost of creating a community that is equal parts country club and academic hothouse. Standards can soon unashamedly compete in flavor. There are unique social pressures when money, for some, is no object. And despite their best efforts, private schools have not escaped the social challenges that increasingly face the public system: racism, drugs, teenage sex,

but for many parents, the negatives are outweighed by their disadvantage with the public school system. “Knowing that our children would do better than they did has always motivated the middle class to support private institutions,” says Heather Jane Robertson, coauthor of *Cross Roads*, a defense of Canada’s public schools. “These days, parents don’t think their children will do better, and so they are the ones looking for ways to get their kids over the backs of other kids.” Susan Hunter of Halifax transferred her twin, Peter and Christine, now 15, to RCS Nitfordwood, 211 km away in Richibucto, N.B., when they were in Grade 8. “I would have loved if my kids could have been successful in public school,” says Hunter. “But they just needed more attention from who they could get in an underfunded, understaffed system. In the end, far better or far worse, they had to be in my first consideration.”

Having weighed so many elements, many parents are taking out second mortgages or prioritizing the fruits of material success to give their children an educational edge. Offers are even dangled into university trust funds. “Parents increasingly see the male-to-female ratio as a concern much sooner than university,” says John Messinger, headmaster of 26-year-old King’s Edgewood School in Windsor, N.S. “They tell us they will have to worry about university when the time comes.” Douglas Blakley, principal of Toronto’s Upper Canada College (page 45), also sees more parents making sacrifices than in the past. “They will buy the Chevrolat

COVER

instead of the 188%, or put off getting the summer cottage."

The desire to provide an educational edge has created some ugly corners. Joan Barrett of Barrie, Ont., describes her husband, Ted Morris and himself as "typical kids of the Sixties," who ran a small boat building business. As their older daughter, Daley, made her way through public school, Barrett watched her become bored, both by her school and friends, who were not very intellectually challenged." By the time Daley entered Grade 6, recalls Barrett, "she was getting the message: 'You're not good to be a good.' At Lakefield, 80 km away, she heard "a voice that told her it would make Daley just happy." Now in Grade 12, Daley has been joined by her younger sister, Jessica. Although both girls get good grades, Barrett and Morris have had to "work around the clock" to accumulate savings from \$25,000 to about \$35,000 annually. And she says, they have almost no savings, no assets, and don't cut costs. "It has been terrible, hellish, painful," says Barrett. "But when we began to see

provinces collect them into so-called mid-size schools or junior highs, "richly or wrongly those schools have a reputation," says Nancy Hatus, who has two sons at Upper Canada College. "You have 12- and 14-year-olds who are not leaders but are being led, who are putting in time at an age when they need strong direction and incentive."

UCC, like many private schools, places a premium on extracurricular activities, especially sports. Grade 9 and 10 students are required to take part in an interscholastic athletics program that utilizes the school's four gyms, five squash courts, six tennis courts, a year-round hockey arena and an indoor pool. Most private schools also highly emphasize in inter-school sports. With only 500 students, The Crescent School in south Toronto boasts 47 teams. Agincourt College in Oakville, Ont., requires all boys to take in a minimum of 60 hours a year of extracurricular activities. And beyond these demands, schools now realize that students cannot afford luxury annually in community service. "Private school does not end at 3 p.m.," says Barbara Hedges, a former public school student now in Grade 13 at Lakefield. "It ends when you fall asleep."

And with those busy schedules comes a high level of supervision. In the British tradition, the schools ensure that every student becomes a part of what Lakefield administrator Head Susan Hassell calls "a web" of adults—houseparents, deans, teachers and counselors—as well as fellow students, through houses and prefect unions. Predictably, that attention can seem stifling. "Everything is so regimented, that it slows the decision-making process down from us," says Alex MacLachlan, in Grade 11 at Illinois Grammar School. Others question the effects on those who do not fit in. "There is much adored at the point of view, but the experience is not for everybody," says David Birnbaum, who graduated from UCC in 1993 and is now at McGill University in Montreal. "I survived nicely, but what is the experience for someone who needs their own space, who just does not respond to all the stimulus? They probably would see themselves as an utter failure."

Off-school traditions can make for a decidedly raised atmosphere—some parents perceive as a key component of what they are purchasing. "People would never expect," says UCC's Hatus, in an office that boasts two chandeliers, plus three A.Y.

Parents are dipping into university trust funds to give their kids an educational edge

Students at Upper Canada College, Hunter (left): "In the end, for better or worse, my children had to be my first consideration"

Daley being challenged and her needs being met, there was no turning back."

According to *New South's* Messenger, the shift from public to private schools represents a "tug-of-war" for families. Parents, he says, are frustrated with public school policies, such as child-centered learning, multi-level grades and open-concept classrooms, "made by educational theorists and faceless bureaucrats." Instead, parents want a greater say in their child's education—a notion that the private schools themselves have had to adjust to. "Go back 40 or 50 years, kids were dumped off here and did not see their parents for two years," says Michael Miller, a teacher at UCC and master of World's End residence. "They figured they had found a suitable school and that was that end of it." Today's parents, says Robert Naylor, headmaster of Agincourt College in Ontario, "value with their lives. We know we have to satisfy them." For their part, parents talk in terms of good returns on their investment. "When you are paying for your child's education, you lag the right to involvement," says Hunter. "If you are inclined to complain about the service, you should get results."

Among the parents most often drawn to private schools are those, like Barrett and Hunter, with children poised at the brink of adolescence—when the public system is most



There are unique social pressures when money, for some kids, is no object

Jackson paintings—gifts to the school from former graduating classes. "But the attraction of Upper Canada College is that your child will be going to school with kids who are going to be successful, because of hard work and family background." At St. George's in Vancouver, headmaster Gordon Alderson says that "parents are applying to us to educate their kids, and they are doing so for a variety of reasons." But at the school, parents bring their children for studies, studying from lower income brackets can find the experience daunting. "It is hard at times to accept that your parents go skiing at Chamonix or Bermuda for March break, that their parents drive fancy cars," says Lakefield's Hedges, whose mother is a social worker, father is a carpenter, and who has a partial scholarship from the school. "If you can't deal with that, Lakefield can be trying, emotionally."

In most private schools, the social pressure is matched by a considerable academic challenge. At St. Casimir College in Quebec's Eastern Townships, students write three full sets of exams a year; those at Ridley College in St. Catharines, Ont., are given formal academic assessments every five weeks. And at UCC, it is mandatory for students to write the American Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT). With these challenges come unique opportunities. Several West Coast schools have active exchange programs with counterparts in Japan. Students at Bishop Strachan School in Toronto often spend two terms studying at a French lycee.

Such high standards can catch some students by surprise. John Wiersz, superintendent of the Seven Oaks School Division in Winnipeg, says that many parents believe that a single transfer

to the private system will solve their child's problems. "But if your kid is not going to make the grade," notes Wiers, "private schools do eat keep to keep him." Sociology Maxwell, who has interviewed hundreds of private-school parents, says that a growing emphasis on merit, rather than family connections, has led to increasing numbers of students being "cruelled out"—quietly asked to leave in order to purify the academic atmosphere.

"The purchase of peers," as Lakefield headmaster David Hadden calls it, is a primary reason many parents turn to private schools. As more provinces move to include learning-disabled children in regular classrooms, and as Ontario de-stresses Grade 3, Hadden says that "parents have become afraid that their kids are getting lost in classrooms that are trying to do too much." Although Toronto's Mountview, for one, offers a special program for students with learning disabilities, most private schools ignore these teaching and curriculum in the academically sound. "We have to focus on the bottom 20 per cent who are headed to university," says Nancy Smith, director of students at Toronto's affluent Branksome Hall International. Parents are being asked to pay for entrance exams at the country's most academically exclusive private institution, the University of Toronto Schools, only one major applicant is accepted.

Private-school administrators are somewhat loath to admit declining standards—saying that such selectivity merely reflects the philosophy of the clientele. "Our parents are often very enlightened," says Ruth Phillips Beland, headmistress of Branksome. "They come with the idea of equality as a principle. But they are skeptical about it working in practice." It was this such pedagogical preparation that convinced feminist leader Marlene Landsberg and her husband, former Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis, to send their son, now a reporter at Toronto's City TV, to UCC in 1985. According to Landsberg, the couple made the choice after finding that the public system of the city did not offer enriched classes for intellectually gifted children. "It was against our principles to do it," says Landsberg. "But we do not sacrifice poor led to political principles."

For the most part, private schools accept the central task of steering students for the rigors of university. The Blassey at

Branksome, Branksome had girls in 1992
private schools
and an increase
push to succeed.

COVER

Lakefield is open until 11 p.m. every night of the week and most schools insist that students study at least two hours each evening. "I would go home and cry every night," recalls Austin Isaacs, 18, of his first year at University of Toronto Schools. "It was that much work." Seven schools, including Brookfield College in Vancouver, Oakridge Hill in Waterloo and Montreal's Lower Canada College, mandatory co-ed senior schools in take-it-or-leave-it advanced placement courses—say it's difficult to fit four-year university credits and determine to prove their academic muscle, a growing number of private schools are contributing to the International Baccalaureate (IB) program. Administered from central offices in Switzerland, the program combines a rigorous curriculum with external examinations. Currently offered at both Arbutus College and Etonwood School in Ottawa, as well as at

For parents, the 'purchase of peers' is a major drawing card



US VINTAGE VINTAGE
WILHELM REICH AND
MISS GRIMM TO THE RESCUE?

Hafley Grammar and The Toronto French School, the program comes on-stream at UCC in 1998, and is currently under consideration at Branksome and Lakefield. "The IB is hard currency," says UCC parent Haven. "I see it as a way that the school is saying 'It's accessible to the outside world and to me.'

It is not surprising that the close supervision, heavy workload and extracurricular demands draw some students to break the system—especially those who board. "It was horrible—really strict," recalls Sabrina Mitchell, 20, a 1986 graduate of Branksome, whose father James, is Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Mitchell and other boarders were expected to study for three hours every weekend. And we insist that the 'endless restrictions' of boarding life 'forced a lot of the girls to be wilder and freer than public school girls.' Re-calling party dances with boys from Lakefield and St. Andrews, she says that "the ladies outside would be very crowded." Mitchell and a group of fellow boarders had their own instead of releasing pressure. "On Saturday nights, we would pretend we were away and then dash down the fire escape and grab a taxi to the clubs down on Queen Street," she recalls. "There, we would do drugs for hours, before snuck away at around six." Branksome is doing away with weekend boarders starting next fall. "The location, two minutes from Yonge and Bloor, is a weakness," concedes Haven.

In fact, it is the potentially seducing nature of the boarding school—and the distance from home and family—that continues to color many people's range of private institutions. Toronto writer James MacLennan's *Old Boys: The Powerful Legacy of Upper Canada*

to the exercise of authority". And it was not just UCC where strict, always-on-night might be right. "The prefects were always calling us," recalls wife Ron Graham, who graduated from Bishop's College School in Lennoxville, Que., in 1984. "The school was just its own universe—every rule seemed sacred, and it never occurred to you to question them."

Toronto's West Hill area, where parents of such stars Kurt Cobain and naked Madonna pride over teenage beds, the atmosphere is decidedly more casual. As the world outside has changed, private schools have relaxed many of the rules that once went unquestioned. At Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ont., the student council has taken to the green consequences of misbehavior. SOSC, short for students' whether missing breakfast or skipping class, are met with a "slap"—fifteen minutes of running or working. And administration sound almost as resigned as Dohr, public school counterparts in the existence of drugs and alcohol. "What flows through the school in any day is what is out there," says Vernon Meagle, UCC's director of planning and development. "The degree to which the school can influence that is probably more limited than what we would like to admit." At Lakefield, Hafley recalls that

Bloomers and blazers

The products he sells are decidedly country news of summer, sun and school blazers. "It's not like I'm trying to sell something else, but I wish I could," says manager Bill Taylor, Beaufort clothing shop at Toronto's beaches an absolute no. Since 1981, Taylor has been a major supplier of uniforms to students at more than 20 private schools across Ontario. And every year, he struggles to meet the wishes of young clients trying to live with the rules—while dressing to impress. "They get always wear their blazer sooner than the pencils or the schools approve of, and the teenagers wear their party tuxedo or summer tuxedo," says Taylor. "Balancing with the uniforms is just going to prove school."

There was a time when that balancing had serious consequences. Hugh Turnbull, now an investment banker, recalls the mandatory blazer years around the track at Trinity College School in Port Hope, Ont., in the 1980s for boys who dared to wear from the tie three dress code. Did today, headmaster Roger Wright says the rules have been relaxed. Blazers can wear any pants but jeans, say striped or solid-color shirt and any blazer at all. Hair can be long if it is clean and combed. "We don't get too exercised about what the kids are wearing," says Wright. "If you buy them about it all the time, you lose credibility in other areas."

At the all-girl Miss Ripon's and Miss Oshawa's School in Oshawa, students themselves have led the charge to abolish mandatory blazers. A 17-year-old tradition, learned by one alumna to "match polyester shapes," the bloomers' function was originally to prevent a flush of underwear under fraying belts. Last year, the girls claimed they were tired. "They are now able to wear more clothes instead," says headmistress Michele Garry. "It assures confidence, but it is a big revelation for us." Still, old habits die hard, and girl alum Abigail says many girls have reverted to bloomers, complaining this bottoms were just too bulky. Garry concedes Abigail "I guess they weren't really that bad after all."

Other schools have remained decidedly stratified. At Lower Canada College, just west of Mississauga, headmaster Ted Beauman insists that uniforms are much as they were 10 years ago: grey flannel, school blazer and tie. Not above the collar. And students are expected to put up their socks of daily inspection. '91 student council president Jason Pease says there remains room for self-expression. "Students tend to believe the uniform is strictly enforced, but people circumvent it in subtle ways," he says. "They wear cool tees under their blazers, or put cool hats over their bags."

Still back at Beaufort, Taylor questions how much a student can jazz up a grey blazer. "They're not fashion statements, you know," says Taylor, running his hand along the lapel of a boy size 3 jacket. "A blazer is a blazer. That will never change."



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COVER

that if you got caught drinking you risked it all." Now, he notes, "our policy is still strict, but we look at each case." Still, there are little two-prize ago, Braden expelled six senior students caught smoking marijuana, none of whom had previously been warned about smoking drugs and alcohol.

Some wonder how much private schools continue to influence the country outside their doors—and to what extent the best schools give students an edge into Canada's ruling circles. Twenty years ago, in his book *The Canadian Establishment*, Peter C. Newman wrote that "GCC commands the respect of generations of Canadian journalists in business, culture and public service." Now, he says, "the importance of private schools has waned." The reason: "The world economy has become too global, too competitive. The days when you were granted a seat at Wood Gundy just because you went to IVC are over."

Not everyone agrees with Newman's assessment. Social-justice advocate Maureen T. Martin says Canadian private schools continue to play an important role in "differentiating" the country's elite—ensuring it from the masses and providing it a place to get acquainted. Such schools are able to do so, she adds, largely because Canada has no well-defined layer of upper crust postsecondary institutions to compare with the U.S. Ivy League, or Cambridge and Oxford in Britain.

In fact, Maxwell maintains, the changing ethnic profile of Canada's private schools demonstrates their power to reflect the country's evolving elite—

As the world has changed, private schools have relaxed their rules

one that now includes vast numbers of first- and second-generation Canadians. Although private schools claim not to track students by race, Maxwell has observed that between 35 and 40 per cent of students attending member institutions of the Canadian Association of Independent Schools belong to visible minorities. The vast majority are of Asian descent—a reflection, she says, of the comparative wealth of Asian Canadians and of the private school tradition of such countries as Hong Kong and India. Suresh Bhalla, whose son Aman is scheduled to graduate from UCC this spring, confirms that notion. "If there is a legacy the Brits left behind, it is that parents should send their kids to private school."

At times, the influx of new Canadians has engendered resentment on the part of old-guard whites—and public debate over quotas and curriculum changes. In 1989, St. George's headmaster Alan Brown felt compelled to address public charges that the school was attracting disproportionately few applicants of Asian descent. "It is not true that we would resort to a quota system," he wrote in *The Vancouver Sun*. Rather, he explained, a recently hired administrator had difficulty passing compulsory entrance exams in English. More recently, Toronto's Havergal College experienced what headmistress Priscilla Wren Barlow describes as "a backlash" over its attempt to introduce a mandatory course in Mandarin Chinese, which was already offered as an elective in upper grades. In the end, those against the change won their fight.

Equally contentious have been efforts to turn single-sex schools

coeducational. When Lakefield announced its decision to accept girls in 2007, an organization of angry mothers, calling itself "Save Lakefield," launched a social campaign against the move. Rhoda says that Lakefield made the switch largely to increase the pool of applicants—and the quality of the student body. That, in turn, has caused some minor resentment on the part of others in the private school community. At nearby Trillium Castle School, which remains all female, headmistress Craig Kunkle acknowledges losing 10 girls to Lakefield the first year—and says enrollment has dropped at least another 10 since Truly began accepting girls in 2001.

But Kunkle insists that her school try to hold on as a single-sex academy. "We are a cluster of principles," he says. "We are 121 years old. We have been doing this a long time." At Miss Edges' and Miss Champs' School in Montréal, headmistress Michele Gory says that a record number of parents are seeking an all-female environment for their daughters. "People are more aware of the research on how girls benefit from having female role models, and how they are able to build self-esteem without boys around," says Gory. At Branksome Hall, Bellamy says that focusing on young women allows the school to "channel" its resources effectively. That year, for example, she hired a guidance counsellor with expertise in mediating verbal conflicts. "With girls, you don't have to take over a patch in the lawn, because that is not how they fight," explains Ruth Ann Prang, head of the parish school at Branksome. "It is a different kind of mess than what we are working on resolving."

Certainly, the few remaining bastions of male privilege are showing little inclination to open their doors to the opposite sex. Many boys say they enjoy the ability to build friendships without the pressure of flirting and dating. "I think the relationship you have with your friends is a lot stronger," says Jason Hopkins, a Grade 12 student at St. George's. "And," he adds, "if you don't have girls, you don't have to be much in front of the girls." Girls aren't a hindrance either, according to the director of the older school. "When all the girls have moved on, our school has moved on," says Kevin Collett, in his final year of UCC, over a lunch of shepherd's pie and Kool-Aid. "You look at some schools that have been around for 100 years. I wouldn't say they are exactly going down the hill, but . . . he hesitates for a moment. "The reason most schools bring in girls is financial," he continues stiffly and confidently. "If it got to that point, the Old Boys would be out."

In the end, whether boys, all girl or mixed, private schools offer a distinct—and highly anticipated—opportunity to the besieged public education. For those weary of the battle on the public front, the rewards justify the sacrifice. "It was really a toss-up whether I should spend my time trying to change the public school system or put my energy into my own skills and see if I could make private school happen for the kids," says Lakefield's Janice Barrett. "The choice wasn't easy," she adds, "but it was the only one to make."

By CARIN WOOD in Vancouver; JUDY PELSER in Ottawa
and JOHN DEPITA in Halifax



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Choir practice is the school's chief. Whiskers are not permitted; television is carefully supervised and Bible study is mandatory.

BACK TO BASICS

At Greenville, Christian values prevail

To some, it must sound like teenage hell, in others, parental paradise. Cigarettes and alcohol are strictly forbidden. Students cannot leave the grounds without permission and must regularly attend compulsory chapel services and Bible studies. Relationships with members of the opposite sex are not allowed—nor are whiskers or sleeveless. Popular culture is rigorously controlled. Bands like Nirvana and Pearl Jam? Forget it. Classical and spiritual are the music that prevail. Television is closely supervised—and limited almost exclusively to news, current affairs, documentaries and educational programs. Only occasionally is an “appropriate” sitcom permitted.

But for the 250 students of Greenville Christian College, a residential Anglican school on the outskirts of Brantford, Ont., there is not much time for listening to rock ‘n’ roll or watching TV. From 6:30 a.m. until midday “lights out” at 10, the “bedroom” time is tightly monitored. When not riding in the dining hall—where boys must sit at tables—girls are seated and young people must stand for meals—everyone is hard at work. A two-hour supervised meal is mandatory each night. Daily homework is assigned in every course. Grades are calculated hourly and performance monitored closely. Voluntary community service and work details around the school—the cleaning, kitchen duty or greening up—are obligatory. The underlying phi-



Student on kitchen work detail: daily homework in every course, highly supervised study and grades tabulated on a weekly basis.

So, how is it possible that Greenville could be happy? That was a question that Gordon Muir, a student at the University of Western Ontario himself, had a decade ago when he first visited. When not riding in the dining hall—where boys must sit at tables—girls are seated and young people must stand for meals—everyone is hard at work. A two-hour supervised meal is mandatory each night. Daily homework is assigned in every course. Grades are calculated hourly and performance monitored closely. Voluntary community service and work details around the school—the cleaning, kitchen duty or greening up—are obligatory. The underlying phi-

losophy at Greenville is best summed up by a simple banner in its dining hall, bearing the words of 18th-century theologian St. Thomas Aquinas: “Peace is the tranquility of order.”

And it follows that “disorder” does not go uncorrected. Serious violations of the code of conduct, such as drug or alcohol use, lead to expulsion. Major infractions, demonstrating a bad attitude or showing disregard to others, or an ion result in a three-day trip to the kitchen outside classroom time—to write pots. A bit old-fashioned? Absolutely, say Greenville staff members, who have no apologies for their “firm but fair” discipline.

Greenville students could be happy? That was a question that Gordon Muir, a student at the University of Western Ontario himself, had a decade ago when he first visited. When not riding in the dining hall—where boys must sit at tables—girls are seated and young people must stand for meals—everyone is hard at work. A two-hour supervised meal is mandatory each night. Daily homework is assigned in every course. Grades are calculated hourly and performance monitored closely. Voluntary community service and work details around the school—the cleaning, kitchen duty or greening up—are obligatory. The underlying phi-

losophy at Greenville, a worn Anglican priest from Atlanta with a down-home style, who was instrumental in establishing the college in 1989. And while there were rules, Muir says that most Greenville students seemed to accept them. “I had never seen a group of people more committed to the ideal of maintaining integrity and caring about ethics,” says Muir, who now teaches accounting and computer science at the school. “It really is like an extended family.”

This family atmosphere—no students and staff members alike—is what sets Greenville apart. “There are no others here; we do not even have a time clock,” says Muir. “There are no differences between having a certified teacher and a qualified teacher. But if you add dedicated, then there is something special.” At Greenville, such dedication is a fact of life. “The results speak for themselves,” says Muir, primarily a Christian concern: “We physics and computer science teacher John Childs. “But if the students do not choose, nobody would know. Our life together is the most wonderful thing in the world. We are like a small, old-fashioned village.”

All Greenville students are assigned surrogate “parents” on the school—men, in groups of eight to 10, spend weekend time with their “children.” With an enrolment of students ranging from 6 to 11, young people are given extra ordinary personal attention. Teachers are available at all hours of the day to offer remedial help or guidance. Faculty members receive only a modest stipend of between \$10,000 and \$11,000 beyond their accommodation and board. Incomes here, robes and board, is currently at \$12,300. “The teachers here are very devoted,” says Steven Yeung, an 18-year-old senior from Hong Kong who has attended Greenville for seven years. “I tend to need a lot of extra help, but they don’t seem to mind at all.” And the discipline, many students say, is an integral component of their education. “My life would be better when there are rules,” says Jason Blitzz, 17, a Grade 11 student from Johannesburg, Ont. “I always like to know what I am doing, where I stand, what is right, what is wrong, what is appropriate like order.”

Suzanne Cleworth, 17, a Grade 12 student from Goderich, Ont., arrived to Greenville three years ago when her parents became disenchanted with her public high school. “It was a typical high school scene—there were drags and fightings,” she says. “I didn’t used to part in much effort—maybe an hour after school and then I could watch TV. And I could get 80s and 90s. But when I come here, I went from being close to the top of my class to being in the middle.” Cleworth admits that she thought some of Greenville’s rules were “cray” when she first arrived, but she has since adjusted. “Sure, I don’t get to listen to my favorite rock groups,” she says, “but that’s not putting me any closer to getting into university. And I have my whole life ahead of me.”

That dual focus on academics and morality is prompting many parents, even the non-religious, to send their children not only to Greenville, but to a growing number of small, private religious schools across Canada. “One of the myths is that these schools are little ghettoes with homogeneous student bodies,” says Guy Butler, executive director of the Edmonton-based Federation of Independent Schools in Canada, which represents 1,200 private educational facilities. “But in the case of many Christian schools, parents often buy into the general moral and disciplinary as well as the academic.” Adds Jim Vassell, director of communications for the 27-member Ontario Alliance of Christian Schools. “The aim of a Christian school is not to indoctrinate or convert. The aim is to prepare children through a personally integrated curriculum, for adult life.”

Greenville staff members agree. “We don’t try to shove religion down anybody’s throat,” says Muir. “We are primarily an academic school—with moral and religious values. If you concentrate on such things as honesty, integrity and ethics, the rest falls in place.” And while regular Anglican church services are mandatory, Greenville strives to present its message in a much broader context. Dr. Alene Pakkanen, an ear, nose and throat specialist from Ryde, South Africa, chose the school for her daughter, Diana, who graduated last year, and now, Ayanna, currently in Grade 9—despite the fact that they are Moslems. “In my view, there are values that are common to all religions,” says Pakkanen. Ayanna, 15, acknowledges that when he arrived three years ago, she had problems adjusting. “I wanted to do things like others do. That’s the first few months. I was not a Christian little kid. I still didn’t like it that much, but I do it.” As for Christian-themed, she says, “Sometimes I don’t understand. I have got it. If there are no other alternatives, I’ll put it in anyway because if I am going to do it, I should do it.” Diana’s father, Jim MacNeil, Greenville’s dean of music, is philosophical. “We aren’t the world off if they don’t become Christians in their later lives,” he says. “Even if they move to a good state bather, we have done our job.”

In recent years, staff numbers say, 80 per cent of Greenville’s graduates have been accepted into a university or college of their choice. And according to director of studies Jean Childs, many students see their grades rise dramatically after enrolling at Greenville. But they must accept sacrifice—and learn to adapt. “It was really hard at

If you concentrate on honesty and ethics, the rest falls into place

Reverend for
Albert and
Suzanne:
“The
Yankees are
Quakers
so people
haven’t believed



first,” says Crystal Anatoli, 15, a Grade 8 student from Hawkesbury, Ont. “There were a few days when I had to open my eyes out. The dust can be hard, but I know that when I get out, it will all add up. So I just take it and try hard.”

Beyond the classrooms, there are many stress relievers. Eighty per cent of Greenville’s students take part in extracurricular offerings, including the award-winning debating team, the 30-piece choir and the annual Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, plus a wide array of sports teams. At the same time, a few students continue to broaden the rules by taking their teachers’ backs—wearing the odd outfit or bringing in a snarled-up William, Andrew Blair, St. Louis Rams T-shirt, that “feels like my rules just don’t make sense.” And although he says he does not consider himself a devout Christian, Ian Balcar thinks his attitude has changed since his parents decided to send him to Greenville two years ago. “I didn’t go to public school,” he says. “I had problems with the teachers and skipping school. I wouldn’t focus at all if I was pretty bad.” This year, Balcar plans to graduate with his Grade 12 diploma and then take either one more year of high school or go to a community college. “My parents don’t think it has been a waste,” declares the clean-cut brown-haired student. “But it has got me through high school.”

SCOTT STEELE is based in

PARENT POWER

Jane Walker is a veteran private-school parent, happy with her experience. Her three eldest children attended Tempsa School in Edmonton, and it was "academically superb," says Walker, a former teacher whose husband, John, is a senior manager with the Alberta government. But by the time her fourth and fifth children reached school age, the cumulative cost had become prohibitive. Walker then put all five kids into the public system—only to grow increasingly frustrated with what she saw as a failure to teach basic principles. Her frustration peaked two years ago, when her second youngest son was in Grade 3 and she felt that, although bright, he was simply not learning one fundamental concept before moving on to seventh. When she started talking with friends, Walker found that many of them were unhappy, too. "Their children were not numerate or literate," she says. That was the fall of 1993, about the time that Alberta Premier Ralph Klein started talking about his intention to launch a new experiment in education. So-called charter schools would combine the autonomy of private schools with the government funding it accorded public ones. "I rallied a few friends," Walker recalls, "and I said, 'What about a charter school where you can bring in a back-to-basics education, where children don't get to the next grade until they know it'?"

Charter schools already exist in at least 11 American states. And this fall, Alberta will become home to the first Canadian ones—all though some charter school proponents say that government delays in introducing regulations will mean that only a handful will open. Such schools are part of the Klein government's wholesale overhauling of education—driven in part by deep budget cuts, but also by a movement to shift some power from teachers and school boards to parents. To create a charter school, groups of parents, often working with like-minded teachers, must provide a curriculum and philosophy that meets broad provincial guidelines—but offers a program that is distinct from what is already available locally in the public system. Their choices could come from other subject matter, such as a focus on pure curiosities, or an alternative method of teaching particular subjects. Regardless, each school's founders sign a "charter" agreement with either a local school board or the minister of education to become autonomous administrators of the school. In return, the government provides full funding for each student, with which the parents have staff and resources and lease space.

Likely many of Klein's grassroots reformers, charter schools have been the object of intense debate. Some critics maintain that the government is subtly destroying the quality of public education to par-

titute the creation of charter schools. But an even bigger concern is that such schools will drain increasing amounts of resources from public schools, as the well-organized parents siphon off funding for their own ventures. "We see them as threatening the education system," says Alberta Teachers' Association president Brian Mackay.

Proponents say such sentiments are unfounded; provincial regulations demand that charter schools must be open to all students who wish to attend. And they note that, unlike private schools, charter schools cannot charge tuition fees. In fact, supporters say that the ultimate goal of the charter school movement is to improve public education—by providing competition. "The public system is a quasi-monopoly," argues Dr. Joe Freedman, a longtime education reformer from Red Deer, Alta. "It stays in business, come hell or high water, and it does not have to do well. There is nothing like empty seats and dollars gone from

Alberta launches Canada's first charter schools



Walker with son John, 10, and son Mark, 8, in the相当于 of private schools—plus the government funding accorded public ones

Nokia is part of Mark's program.



Mark Skupski, President of Deltek Corporation



A President of Deltek Corporation, the software developer whose products include the hot-selling WinFax PRO software, Mark Skupski is always on the go. Whether he is in other offices in North America or just to the cottage, Mark likes to stay in touch. That's why he relies on his Nokia cellular phone. No matter where he is, he can always communicate with his associates. But that's not the only reason Mark interfaces with Nokia

With its company's reputation for user-friendly products, naturally Mark appreciates Nokia's simple to use features. Things like easy mail access, one-touch dialing of emergency numbers, large, bright display screen and a menu that's easy to use.

As a person who usually needs to send a fax or two, he takes advantage of the facsimile capability with Nokia's PCMCIA compatible cellular modem/connector. It allows Mark to connect his laptop computer to his Nokia cellular phone, so he can send or receive fax or lines anywhere that has a cellular service.

Nokia cellular. For computer software creators. Mark Skupski. It's more than just a phone. It's an important piece of hardware.



MARY NEMETH in Calgary

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YEARBOOKS OF YESTERDAY

They are among the most prominent and respected Canadians, a Who's Who of actors and artists, captains of industry, politicians and media magnates. But although their lives have had them in different directions, they have one thing in common: they are Old Boys and Old Girls—alumni of Canada's up-reared private schools. Some spent their early years as sterilized school leaders, others as radicals and rabble-rousers. In the following pages, Maclean's presents a sampling of the past.

BRENTWOOD COLLEGE SCHOOL

Markham (1883)

Dr. Wilfrid Bishop's renowned tennis program, Alister Gilstrap, former federal cabinet minister, Brian Head, Olympic gold medalist rowing, 1964; Ben Butterfield, open tennis; Darren Barlow, Olympic gold medallist, swimming, 1992.

GROTON HOUSE SCHOOL

Markham (1861)

Ann-Margaret, actor, writer and performer; Kit Pearson, children's author (A History of Time); Catherine Regehr, fashion designer; Barbara Nesin, co-founder (Lesbian Feminist Collective).

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL

Markham (1861)

Franklin (1861), chairman, Telus Inc.; Peter Bentley, chairman and CEO, Kinko's Corporation; Austin Taylor, former chairman and CEO, Stelco (retired).

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Vaughn (1868) Cheesby School, 1913; St. Michael's, amalgamated 1973.

Catriona MacLennan, Victoria Cross; Second World War; Edmund Gove Barre, former Canadian ambassador to the U.S.; John Turner, B.C. Supreme Court.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

Edmonton (1907)

Peter Lougheed, former premier of Alberta; Nick Gidley, founder and CEO of Joe Boxer Apparel; Albert Schultz, actor (Showgirls); Edie's Side Effects.

59

BALMORAL HALL SCHOOL

Winnipeg (1920)

Jeanne Moisan, former high commissioner to Jamaica, the Bahamas and Belize; Leslie Turner, wife of former prime minister John Turner; Lenore McKeown, actress.

ST. JOHN'S RAVENSCOURT SCHOOL

Montreal (1877)

Alma Miller, actress, writer and performer; Kit Pearson, children's author (A History of Time);

Catherine Regehr, fashion designer; Barbara Nesin,

co-founder (Lesbian Feminist Collective).

AFFLIYER COLLEGE

Dalton (1877)

Reynald Masséry, editor

John H. Oster, former presi-

dent, Supreme Court of

Ontario; Cesa Jakes, noted figure skater, former

federal cabinet minister; A. Pearce, managing

partner, Toronto Stock Exchange; Andrew

Macmillan, former chair-

man, Ontario Securities Commission; Matthew

Perry, actor (TV series *Alcatraz*).

James Richardson & Sons Ltd.

ST. MICHAEL'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

Vaughn (1868)

Supreme Court

Justices: John D. G. Diefenbaker, former prime minister; John Turner, B.C. Supreme Court.

BRAMHURST HALL SCHOOL

Vaughn (1938)

Dr. Lorne Lockie, chief of surgery, Women's College Hospital, Toronto; Frances Carter Marwick, figure skating world team champion, 1954, 1955; Olympic silver medallist; Dr. Elyse Goodman, lawyer; Linda MacQuarrie, writer (Shocking the Higgs); Linda MacPherson, actress (Law & Order: Special Victims Unit).

Denis Leary, star now known as the former football coach

Battle of Galt's Road to Heaven.

Barbara Wagnleitner, actress.

Marlene Dietrich, actress.

John Turner, former prime minister.

Peter Lougheed, former premier of Alberta; Nick Gidley, founder and CEO of Joe Boxer Apparel; Albert Schultz, actor (Showgirls); Edie's Side Effects.

and so on.

COVER

The country was debating Newfoundland joining Confederation, and my father led a force that won preventing economic union with the United States. He did not support Confederation—and neither did I. The eight Newfoundland joined Confederation (March 31, 1949), the whole school celebrated or the day—now—and broke out of Canada. Throughout the year, they had harvested me by calling my "Canada Crook." But when they被捕了, my brother, Andrew, Frank Morris (the future premier of Newfoundland) and I responded by going Out of Newfoundland.

—John Crosier,
St. Andrew's College (1965-1969),
former federal cabinet minister

Royal Ontario Museum). Sir William Oster, world renowned physician, called "the father of modern medicine"; Sir Etienne Leduc, former Prime Minister and former governor of Manitoba; Edgar Snow's champion and dad, the Seagram Co. Ltd. Charles Breitbard, co-chairman, the Seagram Co. Ltd.; Hugo Gryn, lawyer; Peter Jennings, anchor; Eric New; Peter O'Brien, producer (the *Grey Fox*, *My American Cousin*, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Young Blood*); Martineau, novelist (author of *The George Vene*).

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO SCHOOLS

Toronto 1939

Maurice Spitzer, former justice Supreme Court of Canada; Marvin Meissner, writer, novelist and former chairman, the Canada Council; John Evans, former Mayor, Toronto and former president, the University of Toronto; William Sleath, chairman and CEO, Canadian Pacific Ltd.; Peter Godwin, president and CEO, the Bank of Nova Scotia; Charles Innes, vice chairman, Toronto-Dominion Bank; Jeffrey Simpson, political columnist, *The Globe and Mail*; Laura Grisham, six-time Olympic gold medalist (swimming);

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

Toronto 1939

Robertson Davies, author ("Fifth Business," *What's Best in the Bone*); Peter C. Newman, journalist, author (*The Damned Establishment*) and former editor, *Maclean's*; Edward (Ted) Rogers, president and CEO, Rogers Communications Inc.; Stephen Clarkson, professor and writer (*Thudwater* and *Cold Rain*); Michael Wilson, former federal cabinet minister and former president, the Canadian Bar Association; John Diefenbaker, former prime minister; Conrad Black, chairman and CEO, Hollinger Inc.; John Bassett, former Speaker, House of Commons; David Brileigh, broadcaster and author; Jack to Bradbury, *Pearce Dusty*, CBC president and former news cabinet minister; Michael Lemire, columnist and CEO, Atlantic Communications; Peter Dalglish, founder and executive director, *Green* International.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

Lemontre, Que. 1929

Edward W. Greenbaum, president, Brancop Inc. and deputy chairman, Ester Enterprises Ltd.; Peter P. Brancop, chairman, Ester Investments Ltd. and Ester Enterprises Ltd.; Noel Goodridge, chief justice of Newfoundland; Michael J. Ignatieff, former president, D'Arcy College of Art; Toronto; Norman Webster, journalist and former editor, *The Globe and Mail*; The Marquis Gérald Robert Fowler, Canadian ambassador to the United Nations; Scott Abbott, inventor of Tastee-Purée.

COLLEGE JEAN-DE-BRÉBES

Montreal 1939

Jean A. de Gaudry, founding director, acc. inc.; Pierre Plamondon, president and CEO, Québecor Inc.; Jean Goulet, chairman and CEO, Le Jeun' Goulet Group; Claude Béland, president, la Confédération des classes populaires; Raymond Robichaud, former premier of Quebec; Richard Desjardins, chairman and CEO, Hydro-Québec; Pierre Moreau, Johnson, former premier of Quebec.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE

Montreal 1939

Bernard Shapiro, dentist, 1938; University Memorial Hospital; Harold F. Shapiro, principal, Peoples University; Michael St. Laurent, author (*Another House*, *Rowdy in Small Town Canada*);

NASSA BOGARD AND NEW CRAMPS' SCHOOL

Montreal 1939

Louis Tancreux, Newton; Michael Cohen, David, commissioner of Canadian Women Army Corps in

After eight years at UCC, John Proter joined Grade 11. "I got a job with physics," he recalls. "I received my first job as a teacher. I taught with the same enthusiasm that I had been shown on the road." Proter then went on to a public Toronto High School, later attending Lawrence College School for Grade 12. But he returned to public school for Grade 13, where Proter and Latin teacher Mr. and Mrs. Telfer taught. It was here that Proter taught that Proter was able to complete his education. And his low grades and his lack of interest in the subjects of the University's Master's College.

the Second World War. Mylene Spencer Pawliczak, Sharon Spalding, author (*The West* [22]), Candie Corlett, author (*Blue Ox*); Mischa Shnai, concert pianist.

DOBRENSH SCHOOL

Toronto 1939

Bill Appleyard, president and CEO, Southern Inc.; Frederic Segers, CEO, Kellogg Canada; Boyd Whitfield, CEO, British Steel; William Young, vice chairman and CEO, Consumers' Distributing Inc.

THE STUDY

Montreal 1939

Vergina Silverman, producer, the National Film Board's *Studio D*.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Ottawa, Ontario 1976-1984
(1929-1991)
Former prime minister of Canada

TRAFALGAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Vancouver 1937

Cathie Wilson, Canada's first female senator

KING'S HIGH SCHOOL

Vancouver 1939; Kitchener 1949; Egerton

School for Girls amalgamated 1979; Jamie Peacock, entrepreneur and controller, University of Guelph; Jim Fraser, editor, *The Montreal Gazette*.

ACS HETHERINGOOD

Port Credit, Ont. 1939; Ruthven Collegiate, 1947; York University, 1967; and Sen.

John Humphrey, founding director, human rights activist, United Nations secretary; The Irving Family; Jim Irving, Arthur Irving and Jack Irving, New Brunswick business; Robert Findlay, president and CEO, Macmillan Bloedel Ltd.; Catherine Nugent, Toronto radio host; Richard Hetherington, former premier of New Brunswick; William Munro, president, Northern Gas Products Ltd.

Compiled by SANDRA FARMAN



Michael Ignatieff
Upper Canada College
(1969-1986)
Bordereau, author

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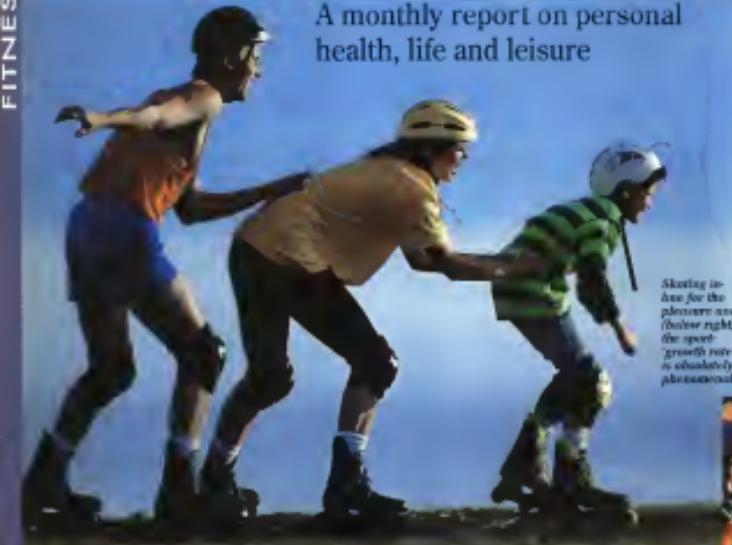
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TOYOTA COROLLA

Backpack

A monthly report on personal health, life and leisure



Skating in-line for the pleasure and (below right) the growth rate is absolutely phenomenal!

The wheel thing

BY ROSS LAVER

As anyone who sells sports equipment to predict how many pairs of in-line skates Canadians will purchase this year and the likely response will be a shrug and a ginch smile. Both the uncertainty and the obvious delight are understandable. In the six years since the first mini-rollerskates began to appear on roads and sidewalks across the country, inline skating has progressed from a fad, active in the last-growing segment of the sporting goods industry. In the first two years, Canadian demand held steady at about 250,000 pairs annually but after 1988, sales took off—increasing 400,000 in 1990 and an estimated 800,000 in 1994. This year's sales are expected to grow, but forecasts within the industry range upward from about one million pairs. Put another way, by next fall the number of Canadians who own in-line skates should easily overtake the 2.5 million who regularly skate as ice skaters.

No longer just a full-in-line skating has gone mainstream. Baby boomers concerned about their health are discovering that skating provides an excellent cardiovascular workout—one that burns as many calories as running, without putting nearly as much strain on the joints. Many skaters are in-line skaters during the off-season, in-line skaters who improve their technique, since many of the skills necessary for skating are transferable—such as steering and upper-body control—are transferable to the slopes. And across the country, demand for in-line hockey leagues is increasing so fast that organizers sometimes find it hard to keep pace. "We've gone from 180 players last year to 750 now," says Peter Abbott, program director of a roller hockey senior league in Calgary, one of at least 60 such organizations across Canada. Adds the 25-year-old Abbott: "The growth rate is absolutely phenomenal."

The very popularity of in-line skating, however, has had more than a few problems. Officials across the country are reporting a rising

zahl of related injuries, ranging from minor scrapes and bruises to serious head injuries. At the same time, motorists in many cities regularly complain about in-line skaters who often recklessly slalom zigzagged down town streets—refusing to observe traffic regulations even as they lashed out on their right to use public roads. As a result, many municipalities are considering legislation to crack down on unshielded skaters.

Critics of the sport are not the only ones who see a need for tighter regulation. "It's hard enough for drivers to avoid every other biker on the road without having to watch for someone whizzing past on eight wheels," says Holly Kemp, part owner of Recreation Rentals, a Vancouver-based company with three locations in the city. Four years ago, Kemp's firm sold 22 pairs of in-line skates in stock for rent; this year, the company has more than 300 pairs available. But although Kemp welcomes the sport's enormous mass appeal, she adds that something needs to be done soon to bring steady skaters under control—for their own safety as well as that of drivers and pedestrians. Among other things, she believes that skaters should be barred from congested traffic areas and ticketed if they fail to wear protective

Once a fringe activity, in-line skating goes mainstream

equipment while using public roads. "The reality of the situation is that inline skaters are not going to go away," she says. "We're going to be out there, which means that governments need to allocate us some space—things like special lanes and designated paths."

In the meantime, an increasing number of skaters are banding together in clubs and associations to lobby for changes in legislation or for access to public areas where they can practise their sport in

SHOPPING FOR SKATES

A score of in-line skating's popularity is the explosion in the variety of models designed for specific types of buyers—from the casual weekend skater to the dedicated enthusiast. No two brands fit or perform the same, so consumers should try on several pairs before buying and, if possible, skate around the store.

Some retailers allow customers to test skates by the day and apply the cost to the eventual purchase price—which can range from under \$100 to more than \$400.

It also helps to understand the major components of in-line skates:

Frame: Constructed of plastic, nylon or metal, the frame is the skater's chassis—the channel that holds the wheels in place. For most skaters, the stiffer the frame, the better. The vast majority of

relative safety. Krist Green, a 30-year-old computer programmer at the University of Western Ontario in London, founded one such club, the Forest City Rollers, a year ago at a time when there was growing pressure in that city to ban skaters of the streets. "It started when an unpermitted winter fair went on a hill and crashed through a plate-glass window," Green says. "After that, there was a hue and cry in the local media. Townspeople got so high that we were afraid we were going to be legislated off the roads."

So far, London city council has resisted that approach—although bylaws prohibiting skaters from roads do exist in such communities as Brantford and Guelph, Ont. Several other cities, including Ottawa and Vancouver, temporarily prohibit skaters from roadways, although the laws are not enforced. Earlier this month, Toronto city council gave police the power to hand out \$50 fines to reckless skaters, from seeking to discourage the skaters from the road to the coasted shorelines. The new bylaw that reinforces skaters' right to use urban streets provides they obey traffic rules. As part of the new policy, skaters aged 10 and over would be banned from sidewalks except when they are supervising children or when traffic conditions make road use unsafe.

For its part, Green says skaters have to take more responsibility for their own safety and others' safety. "What's going to get everyone in trouble are the people who don't obey stop signs, who weave in and out of traffic and generally ignore the rules," he says. Although Green says he does not require members to wear helmets and pads while taking part in club-organized group skating, peer pressure generally assures that they do. "I tell people that if they think they're not going to fall, they're deluding themselves," he adds.

The message, in fact, seems to be getting through. Three years ago, roughly 20 per cent of consumers who purchased in-line skates said they had recently bought a set of protective pads, according to Sean Morris, president of Beaton Sportsports Canada Inc., the Montreal-based company that distributes Rollerblades in Canada. This season, he says, the figure has risen to about 60 per cent. For those concerned about the sport's future, both the growth in sales and the increasing use of protective equipment are reasons to celebrate. "It's a great way to have fun while building up the muscles," says Gordon Pannell, 66, of Mississauga, Ont. Three years ago, he and his wife, Vicki, marked their 25th anniversary by buying skates for each other. Now, he competes in races and she is secretary-treasurer of the Toronto In-Line Skating Club. Says Pannell: "Once you start, it's easy to get hooked." □



SAFETY ON WHEELS

A list of safety tips adapted from guidelines published by the International In-line Skating Association:

- Always wear protective gear (helmet, wrist guards, knee and elbow pads) and keep all equipment in good condition. Wheels need to be rotated regularly to ensure they run evenly. Replace them every 8 to 100 km.
- Practice braking before venturing onto roads or sidewalks. Instead of heel-toe braking, use toe-toe braking. Some newer models feature adjustable braking systems, which allow users to slow down without lifting their front wheels off the ground—an worthwhile feature for those concerned about stability.
- Brake on the right side of sidewalk and bicycle paths and pass to the left, signaling your intention by saying, loudly and clearly, "Passing on your left." Skaters should steer clear of heavy traffic areas and obey all traffic regulations. Leave headphones at home.
- Watch out for potholes and rats in the road surface. Avoid water, oil and sand.

Branching out

Tree ferns and bromelias stretch towards the heavens through wisps of matting clouds. High in the Costa Rican rain forest, vibrant heliconias bloom like orange-red flames and toucans chirp from the shadow of passion fruit trees. The silence is broken by the strange calls of insects and monkeys and the telltale sound of water running through the undergrowth. But another sound seems out of place in the jungle of mysticism—a mechanical whirring marks the passage of San José's first suspended train. Suspended from a thick steel cable, the open car glides through the canopy of the rain forest, taking its occupants on a gentle angle ride with not a muddy path or a creaky swing in sight. Indiana Jones would not be amazed.

The aerial train, in operation since October as a patch of privately owned jungle an hour's drive northeast of San José, is not an amusement park; rather, it is an improbable union of capitalism and environmentalism. The wife of transplanted American biologist Donald Perry, Andi is another sign of Costa Rica's growing dependence on green tourism. For visitors to the small Central American country, with an army and an astonishing diversity of plant and animal life, have supplanted coffee and bananas as the main source of income. Almost 700,000 tourists arrived in 1995, the last full year for which figures are available, about one tourist for every five people. One third, government officials say, come for the beauty of Costa Rican nature.

Perry is not an entrepreneur, but a scientist devoted to the study of the rain forest—the tree canopy level that shelters an astonishing diversity of life. The difficulty with studying the canopy is getting to it, and after developing a series of cables, pulleys and platforms that allowed him to study it up close, Perry decided that the same methods could be used to let others see what had long fascinated him. The aerial train is a converted old flat string along 12 towers with a one-mile course in an area of 1,000 acres adjacent to the Braulio Carrillo National Park, one of the country's biggest preserves. The trip takes about 90 minutes, the extended leg crossing sea to 15 feet above the forest floor, the return leg soaring through the canopy, 100 or so feet above the ground, as an equal plane with the tops of the trees. Each car holds five people, including a naturalist guide with a radio who can stop the train if a passenger sees something that warrants closer scrutiny. The cars are well spaced along the cable so that visitors rarely see another car through the dense vegetation and the small number of people in each helps keep down the chatter. It works, for the overwhelming sense is one of silence, broken only by the arresting insect noises and animal calls. It is a silence that is profoundly soothing, an effect magnified by the muted and diffused sunlight.

The patch of rain forest where Perry still conducts biological research is home, he says, to one of the most diverse collections of



Riding on the
San José Aerial Train
through the
rainforest of Costa Rica

Science meets
tourism in
the Costa Rican
rain forest



Donald Perry

180 people a day—the busiest season is winter—it is not simply the allure of tourist dollars that made Perry devote himself over the past four years to the trapeze, raising more than \$2.5 million from investors and watching over its construction. The fact that the trapeze took two years to build is testament enough that Perry is not out to make a quick buck from the ecosystem fad. "I am a patient," he says, explaining his decision not to put in a road under the trapeze path to facilitate construction. Instead, crews used helicopters to bring in building materials and, where possible, pulled trees out of the way of the cable with ropes rather than cut them down. "If we want to preserve this community, it is important that people use it." The \$60 fee helps subsidize free trips that Perry provides for local schoolchildren. They are doing this to educate as many people as possible about the beauties and mysteries of the rain forest, he says.

Not that Perry, the son of a Montana logger, is under any illusions that one trapeze through a rain forest will help save the lush to cut it down. "They don't make any changes about our impact," he says. But Perry has managed with the project to turn the area from a forest reserve that could be logged into a private, protected sanctuary. "For a tree hagger like me," he says, "that's exciting."

WARRIOR CANNON—See photo



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Grand Blanc, MI	
PGA Championship	Aug. 13 3:30
Padua Hills, GA	
The Sprint International	Aug. 20 3:00
Castrol Park, CA	
HBC World Series of Golf	Aug. 27 4:00
Alton, OH	
Hyder Cup (Saturday AM)	Sep. 23 9:00
Richmond, VA	
Hyder Cup (Sunday AM)	Sep. 24 9:00
Richmond, VA	

Backpack

Calendar

LIFE AND TIMES
Spring brings outdoor events

BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 20 & 22: *Fantastic Journey*, Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Orpheus Theatre. The orchestra and the Vancouver Chamber Choir perform Wagnerian composer Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky's *Mazeppa*, conducted by the VSO. Also on the program is Heifetz's vast orchestral work *The Planets*.

May 20-22: *Hyak Festival*, New Westminster. An annual spring celebration of the community's British roots. Events include costume dancing and a Queen's salute for Queen Victoria's birthday on May 24, as well as a carnival, fireworks and a parade.

ALBERTA

May 18-19: *4 The National*, Spruce Meadows, Calgary. Canada's showjumping championship features the country's best horses and riders competing for the prestigious title as two different classes. International riders will also exhibit their skills.

June 1-2: *Tchaikovsky Masterpiece*, Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, Jack Singer Concert Hall. Russian pianist Vladimir Horowitz is the guest artist for his company's *Piano Concerto No. 2*. The orchestra will also perform Haydn's *Symphony No. 44* and Shostakovich's *No. 3*.

ONTARIO

May 18-20: *International Chiffon's Festival*, Harbourfront Centre, Toronto. Theatre, dance, music, visual arts and acrobatics from 17 companies from far and wide as China, Belgium and Zimbabwe. The festival also features continuous arts, crafts and games, and a "kunstek" sculpture—so children play in



Show jumping at Spruce Meadows from people coming to the annual July fest and competing beds

it, parts move, change shape and make sounds.

May 6-19: *Regina International Children's Festival*, Wanigan Creek, British Columbia. Canadian performers provide story-telling, music, drama, juggling, puppetry and workshops.

MANITOBA

May 18-19: *R & J's Winnipeg's Contemporary Dancers*, Manitoba Theatre Centre, Winnipeg. The company's interdisciplinary dance project, *blindsight*, dance, drama, music and music, gives a contemporary twist to the story of Romeo and Juliet.

SASKATCHEWAN

May 16-20: *International Hand and Choral Festival*, Moose Jaw. More than 3,000 musicians, 20 choirs groups and 35 bands perform free,

festivities of the *Den Jana* (aged) closes the open's 15th anniversary season. With Norwegian baritone Knut Strøm in the title role and American soprano Brenda Harris as Donna Anna.

June 1-4: *Worldwide Kite Festival*, Thurman Park, Verdun. Some 200 entrants from 15 countries gather along the St. Lawrence River to demonstrate national traditions in kite flying.

NEW BRUNSWICK

May 25-26: *Cathedral Festival of the Arts*, Fredericton. Opening on the Feast of the Ascension in the provincial capital's Christ Church Anglican Cathedral, the festival includes numerous concerts, displays of local arrangements, films, literary readings and drama.

NOVA SCOTIA

May 25-29, June 1, 3, 7, 10: *Des Gouesas, L'Opéra de Montréal*, Place des Arts. Mariani's exuberantly popular

Backpack

organizers plan dances, concerts, barbecues, brewfests and an art show.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Four 11-Stop Tour The Art of War, Confederation Centre Art Gallery, Charlottetown. Conditions of War is the focus of 13 works on loan from the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Featured artists include Miles Calliou and A.Y. Jackson.

NEWFOUNDLAND

June 4 Spring Migration Bird Count, Terra Nova National Park. Visitors can assist local birders in

the annual census of returning warblers, woodpeckers and bald eagles.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

June 11-15 Mining Week, Yellowknife. Members of the public can explore a gold mine and take part in geology tours. For children, there will be demonstrations of rock drilling and gold panning.

YUKON

May 29 Voices in Motion, Yukon Arts Centre, Whitehorse. A local choral/vocal group performs popular favorites.

Gardening without pain

The long Victoria Day weekend in May traditionally marks the start of gardening season in most of Canada. And while the recent growth in popularity of gardening cuts across all demographic lines, industry experts claim that as many as 88 per cent of Canadian new gardens in one form or another—the trend has since produced an increasing number of stiff backs and sore wrists. This, in turn, has sparked the development of a wide range of ergonomically correct gardening tools.

One such product is a tool that allows users to pick up and drop leaves without bending. In addition, more recent models of garden carts sport large pneumatic tires, maintaining rolling resistance over soft ground; some also have removable side panels that enable gardeners to slide, rather than lift, heavy objects onto them. Lee Valley Tools Ltd., an Ottawa-based chain of specialized hardware stores, this year offers a new hand tool, the Hi-Mo digger, based on a design used in Korea for thousands of years. Its handle is attached to the blade at a right angle, an ergonomic design that relieves wrist pain. Pads for



Selling the new ergonomic garden

kneeling devices that allow gardeners to weed while standing and lightweight aluminum hand tools are also popular.

But the ultimate in ergonomic-free lawn and garden care may lie *Woodlander's new Lawn Groover*, a solar-powered, computer-guided robot mower that mowers about the lawn all day, trimming and matching the grass within a boundary of buried wire. Even at \$2,695, the manufacturer expects to sell more than 1,000 of them in Canada this year.

NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

MOVIES

Anatolia An American film-maker Idris Hartley delivers an assortment of quirky characters. An Englishwoman Who Went up a Hill and Came down the Mountain Hugh Grant stars as a middle-aged English progranimator who wants to find a Welsh love interest. The mountain is really just a hill. **Persepolis** Paris: Billy Crystal and Delta Winger in a romantic comedy that begins where most movies end—after the honeymoon. **Johnny Mnemonic** A Canadian co-producer featuring Keanu Reeves, based on a short story by Vancouver writer William Gibson. **Brazenheart** Mel Gibson plays a courageous medieval Scot who fights the English.

VIDEO

Mrs. Parker and the Violets Circle Jennifer Jason Leigh was robbed of an Oscar nomination for her portrayal of writer Dorothy Parker. **Heavensent Creatures** The stirring true story of two New Zealand schoolgirls drowning up master ballerinas over Broadway: Dianne Wiest and Jennifer Tilly sparkle in Woody Allen's breezy good-natured and shaggy. **Mary Shelley's Frankenstein** The movie that was never made, from creator Kenneth Branagh.

BOOKS

New Postage: Mapping Your Life Across Time Gill Shove (Random House of Canada). The best-selling U.S. author discovers another stage of life—Second Childhood. **The Skin of Culture: Investigating the New Electrode Reality** Derrick de Kerckhove (Seminarville House). A media guru interprets the social and psychological effects of the new technologies. **Leader of Years** Anne Tyler (Viking). A devoted wife and mother wakes away during a family vacation to begin another life. **Letters in the Wind: Classic Stories and Poems for Children** Selected by Celia Barker Lottridge [Little, Brown]. A treasury of 33 traditional and contemporary works. **Belly Up! The Spills of Bankruptcy Water** Stewart (McGraw-Hill & Stewart). An experienced journalist argues that bankruptcy can be a profitable haven for corporations.

AUDIO

Pavarotti & Friends 2 Pavarotti (Mercury Polydor). The renowned tenor sings pop and operatic favorites with rocker Bryan Adams, Mariah Carey, Valentine and others. **Caterwaul & Diggity** Bob Seger (MCA). Nashville-based Seger sings about the everyday lives of ordinary people. **History Book** Michael Jackson (Sony). The 35-year-old megastar packages some of his greatest hits with new material. **Seaglasses at Night** Dorey Hart (Int'l). The oft-brooding Hart reveals the lighter side.

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A new clue to breast cancer

Density may be dangerous

Over the years, doctors and many of their female patients have become greatly concerned with the link between breast cancer and estrogen. For the age of 35, having a long-term user of estrogen-based birth control pills or not having children—all these things statistically increase a woman's chance of getting breast cancer, a disease that will probably kill about 34,000 women in 1995. Some experts have linked susceptibility—*the amount of fibrous supportive tissue in a woman's breast*—rightly or wrongly, to a factor. And in a study published in *Tufts*—based researchers reported on a study that showed that among women over 40, the risk of cancer increased as amount of breast density, and women with high breast density had the fewest chances of being affected with breast cancer.

The findings, published in the Bethesda, Md.-based *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, were hailed as pointing to an important direction for further research. "Now, we need to find out more about why some women have dense breasts," said Dr. Michael Pollak, a



**Yuguo Wang, Hengshuai
and Lijun Sun**

cancer researcher at Montreal's Jewish General Hospital. "It may be something that can be modified by drugs or even lifestyle changes." Dr. Norman Boyd, chief of epidemiology at the Ontario Cancer Institute, who headed the study, said that another study was already under way to determine whether diet may be a factor in determining breast density. Women with dense breasts should not be unduly reassured by the study, added Boyd, "because the majority of women with dense breasts still do not get cancer."

But the study suggests that these chances are far higher than for women whose breasts contain less fibrous material and more soft fat and glandular material. For the study, Boyd and his team examined records from the 45,000 women at Canadian National Breast Cancer Screening Trial carried out during the 1980s, and selected 256 women between the ages of 40 and 44 who developed breast cancer. Using a digitized mammogram-based system, Marisa Yaffe, a medical physicist at Toronto's Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, enhanced the quality of the mammograms made during the earlier study. Radiologists then used a compact scale to evaluate the percentage of dense tissue in breasts, which shows up as a white area on mammograms. The results: women with between 25 and 30-percent breast density were found to be about 2½ times more likely to develop cancer, and women with more than 75-percent breast density stood a five times greater risk of getting breast cancer than women with low density.

Boyd and Yaffe have already launched follow-up projects, including a study of female relatives, to see whether breast density is greater in origin. In another study, researchers are testing dense-breasted women on different diets to see whether the low-fat, high-fiber eating habits associated with low cancer rates in some parts of the world play a role in breast density. Meanwhile, Boyd advised women over 30 with dense breasts to follow the procedures recommended for all women in fast-act group regular breast self-examination and annual mammograms. The recommendations take on added urgency in the light of the cruel fact that tumors in highly-dense breasts are often the most difficult to detect.

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OPEN TO QUESTION



Author Barbara Johnson

In her 20-year career as "the sex lady," as she is known to the fans of her nationally syndicated talk-radio show, *Sex Johnson*, she has spoken to thousands of Canadians about everything from their deepest sexual fears to their wierdest fetishes. But Johnson, 64, now a grandmother of two, says there were three teenagers who she had just difficulty discussing sex with—her own daughters. "My God, they might have asked an embarrassing question," says Johnson, whose recently published third book, *Sex and More Sex*, includes the most frequently asked questions from the talk show and the intensive sex classes she gives across Canada. She responded, who lives in Toronto, says that, to her dismay, high schools today are worse informed than they were when she started her crusade for better sex education. Johnson attributes that decline, in part, to reductions in school budgets. But, she adds, people should not really be surprised that the generation that once espoused "free love" has now become tight-lipped about sex. She adds, with experience: "I don't care who you are, you can't talk to your own kids about sex." So much for setting an example.

A FRESH START

Canadian television writer Elaine Page makes a living by putting words in other people's mouths. And now Page, an Emmy Award-winner who has spent the past year working on *Murphy Brown*, the popular CBS sitcom starring Candice Bergen, is looking for the rare opportunity to create from scratch the character who will speak her dialogue. "The Montreal-born Page, who has lived in Los Angeles since 1988, has signed a development deal with Universal Studios. "Cancer is a show really in the ultimate for me and for people like [Dame Judi] Dench," says Page, 38. She adds that she is looking forward to taking this risk in the competition with her own half-Brown sitcom, but thinks that her new show, *Diane English*, which she worked on with another actress, *Lore and War*, has been particularly encouraging. "Diane has had no run. I know there is another *Murphy* in you," says Page. "Now, I have been given the chance to find her."

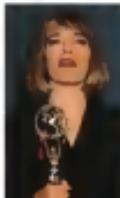


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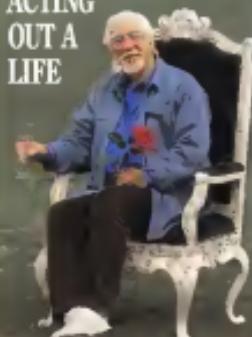


*Very smitten
by Post-it notes*

STICKING WITH IT

From people may recognize the name Art Fry, but chances are they are familiar with his invention—the Post-it Note. Fry, a chemical engineer with 3M in St. Paul, Minn., got the idea to stick notes on books in his church choir. He wanted a better way to mark the pages. His book thus became very lost—often it started with a different chapter accidentally by another 3M researcher, but it isn't. Fry, a former 15-year employee of 3M, developed what was initially dubbed, but later renamed his concept. The marketing department was initially skeptical, but tests showed that consumers would pay more for note pads with a "temporarily per maneo" glue than plain paper. 3M launched the chidliok pad in 1966 and has since sold more than \$500 million worth of the option, which are now available in more than 500 different colors and sizes. Fry, 63, retired two years ago, but he still has his security pass in the laboratory to work on pet projects. "The end goal," he says, "is often not as valuable as the discovery you make along the way."

ACTING OUT A LIFE



Hurt: "truly and deeply touched"

such as writer Timothy Findley, senior and Stratford Festival artistic director Richard Monette and director Merle Monette-Hutcheson, who is the first recipient of the Governor General's Lifetime Achievement Award. English Stage—said he "was truly and deeply touched and honored" by the book. But he added that he would not have the chance to read it for several weeks. Hurt says that he has a good excuse: starting his 32nd season with the festival, he is in the midst of rehearsing for the lead role of Falstaff in *Shakespeare's The Merry Wives of Windsor*, opening on May 29. "I am very busy at the moment, but as soon as I can take a breath, I plan on reading it," he says. At least he already knows the plot line.

After nearly five decades on stage, actor and director William Hurt is used to seeing his photo in newspapers and magazines. But last week, on his 70th birthday, he was presented with a whole book about his life and career. William Hurt, Meeks and Foster is a collection of tributes and anecdotes about the Stanford, Calif.-based actor by associates

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BOOKS

Rural roots

A premier novelist turns back to the past

THE PIANO MAN'S DAUGHTER

By Timothy Findley
(Mincing Calf, \$26.95, 320 pages)

So often, Timothy Findley's fiction reflects some central image. Be it a tribe dancing around a fire. In his 1977 novel, *The Wind*, it was war, horses, horses as screening for the artillery barrage of the First World War, as strangers from the pastness of the trenches. Findley's 2003 novel, *Awakende*, offered the image of an heroine, Lilia Karpov, the unforgiving middle-aged woman whose schizophrenia has become an element of strange, life-nourishing sanity. And in his richly layered new novel, *The Piano Man's Daughter*, Findley captures up the presence of a single field in a southern Ontario town. This field—like both the barns and Lilia Karpov—becomes a touchstone for what is sacred in Findley's vision: a belief against a society that seems bent on destroying innocence and psychic health.

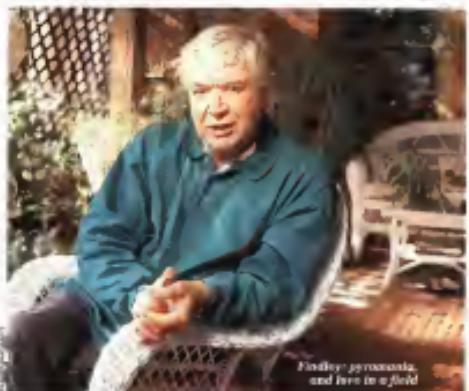
Findley is, at the best, a mode-punctuating sense, a religious novelist. His books reflect a world where spirituality has been gradually broken, although he occasionally allows a character to catch a glimmer of regeneration shining among the fragments. In the opening pages of *The Piano Man's Daughter*, the first-person narrator, Charlie Edwarths, seems affected by a peculiarly modern sense of restlessness and loss: it is 1938, war is looming, and his wife, Aleandra, has left him. His mother, Lily, has just died in a fit at a mental institution where she was a patient. As well, Charlie has no idea who his father was. It seems that Lily was not only mad but sexually promiscuous, and could never remember which of her couplings produced her son, Sa, with the help of some old photographs and letters, Charlie sets out to reconstruct his mother's life—with the hope of bringing some meaning into his own.

His search leads him to the closing decades of the 18th century, and the prosperous Ontario farm where Lily was born. He discovers that her penchant for finding love to strangers was inherited from her mother, Edith Roberts. Edith, it seems, fell in love with a travelling piano player, Tom Wynn. She led him into a field that had been set aside for a girl, made love and later gave birth to their daughter, Lily, in the same place. This field—beautifully evoked by Findley with its wildflowers and brooding cows—was her refuge from sexual and family drama,

principle, grace and self-controlling; Lily, with her ready sympathy and love of animals, is the repressed feminine. And when the First World War erupts, it is as if Lily's psyche can has taken global revenge.

These themes are buried in the substance of the novel. On another, more narrative level, Findley's characters are also rounded human beings—but, even Frederick has his more visible side. *The Piano Man's Daughter* works best when both levels support each other, and that happens most impressively in the first two-thirds of the novel. Then, the story feels fresh, mysteriously urgent—propelled by a vast, easily believable web of relationships, from the sprawling Edwarths and Wynn families themselves, to the servants who look after their houses and horses, to their cats and dogs and even the ants that live in their gardens.

Much of the novel's final third—which evokes Lily's university days in Cambridge, as well as her numerous years raising Charlie



Findley: a romantic and here in a field

facturer of pianos. Findley has elevated the spirit of a time and place, looking at the late 18th century Empire, both its outward confidence and security, and its secret shadows. Lily's staircase represents the former: he rules his household with a firm paternalism everyone accepts as completely normal, although his wife demands that Charlie go to a school.

The young Lily poses a threat to that tidy world. She is a prymminie. She also has violent fits, and when a seer sees an important dinner party, Frederick looks her in the eye—the first of several such accusations—and later banishes her to a strict boarding school. These two characters are the mythic poles of a tragic imbalance. Frederick embodies an overdeveloped masculine

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2550 platforms

sampled by Bata's designers
Evergreen: Bata's Ingrid
"The artifact tells you more
about people than a pair of shoes"

Among the hundreds of details that needed attention in the months leading up to the May opening of the Bata Shoe Museum was the creation of a cast of 2000 arms. During a recent handshake, Sora Bata, the driving force behind the unusual museum in downtown Toronto and Robert Watt, the chief hand of the College of Heraldry, worked out all the design details except one—what to do if they were losing their memory, they bantered in to author Helene's Davies. When Bata asked him whether he could suggest a motto for the cast of arms, he replied without reply, "One step at a time." Indeed, Davies's phrase encapsulates the essence of the museum, whose 10,000 shoes and related artifacts were collected over nearly two decades and span more than 6,000 years of history—from Egyptian wooden sandals from 2500 BC to man-made worn leather soles, antarctic.

Bata with leggings
were in China; now
of 30,000 items
collected over
the decades

The motto is equally fitting for Bata Ltd., itself, the global shoe manufacturer that is continuing its tradition of innovation that served it so well in the 1930s. Sonja Wettwer, who joined Sora as an archivist in her native Switzerland, became interested in shoes after her 1946 marriage to Thomas Bata, whose family shoe enterprise in Czechoslovakia had been nationalized by the Communists in 1945. As she helped her husband rebuild the business into a global concern, now headquartered in Toronto, she began to gather samples of truly fossil and exotic footwear from around the world. To the burgeoning collection she added both historically and anthropologically significant shoes and boots. These range from 18th-century French chaussettes enroulées with long metal spires, to shockingly top slippers for Chinese bound feet, to a comprehensive selection of souvenirs gathered from Lapland, Siberia, Canada and Alaska. Some 20th-century celebrities, including Public Picassos, Elton John and Nancy Kwan, also contributed shoes to Bata over the years.

The result is a curiosum unlike any other. While some museums display shoes as part of their historical costume collections, others feature just one type of footwear: the Northampton Museum in Northampton, England, has a special collection of boots worn in the Battle of Waterloo. Bata acknowledges that the ensemble is a personal passion, but

she expects that it will appeal to a wide range of visitors, from academics to those interested in what their ancestors wore. "No architect tells you more about people than a pair of shoes," she explains. "Shoes tell us about their way of life, their status in society, the climate in which they lived, their activities and sometimes even their religious beliefs."

Creating a permanent home for such an extensive collection was no mean feat. By 1978, the public-private arrangement Sonja Bata decided to establish a donation to professionally manage the collection. But it took 15 years to find the right site to display them, at Toronto's Yorkville Street. There, a family removed Toronto architect Raymond Moriyama, whose other works include the Ontario Science Centre and the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, took on the commission to design "a small gem of a museum." While addressing its functional requirements, such as making the shoes accessible to the public while protecting them from light, moisture and dust, Moriyama also had to contend with strict zoning bylaws and building regulations.

In the end, Moriyama resolved the conflicting objectives with a design inspired by a shoe box. The stepped outline of the three-story rectangular building—two more levels are below ground—suggests a 3D rendering as an open box. An ac-

opening exhibit, All About Shoes, starts with a plaster cast of the first known human-like footprints, 3.7 million years old, that Mary Leakey discovered in Africa in 1978. Interactive displays highlight the social significance of shoes in various cultures, how their role as status symbol and object of beauty to the present part play in their manufacture—from weddings to more exotic ceremonies. One pair of children's shoes—fashioned from dried river squids—was worn by Major General Hobbes. Another exhibit, The Gentle Step, focuses on different women's shoes, depicting how changing styles reflect the roles of their wearers. Once Two, Bata's Shoe is a hands-on gallery that uses local artisans to show how shoes have changed prominently in children's literature. The final exhibit, Craftsmen: A Woman's Art, uses a series of settings and a dynamic process to illustrate the lifestyle of the team and their approach to tool, or boot making.

As Bata takes a tour through the museum, it's clear that she is no mere lip-service head of the institution. She speaks both knowledgeably and passionately about the objects in her care. "I have been very seriously involved in the purchase of every pair of shoes here," she says of the items that have come from special commissions and museum bequests, as well as purchases made at her extensive travels—some items directly off the feet of the wearer. It was during those travels that she first became fascinated by the history of shoes and how specific shapes and decorative treatments evolved in different cultures. When she wife in Africa first began buying Western-style shoes, Bata explains, they always bought them too large. "When we looked at it, we discovered the way they used to wear oversized sandals that allowed them to walk—almost as though they were wearing snows."

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Sonja Bata has turned a prite passion for shoes into a public museum

Male slippers from 17th-century Europe in silk brocade and embroidered velvet; platform boots worn by British rocker

Ellen McLaughlin; 19th-century gold robes. Her right items have come from special commissions and numerous gifts, as well as purchases made during Bata's extensive travels—sometimes directly off the feet of the wearer



cropped-trim develops a green patina with age, the lid itself will become more pronounced. The inside central lid is decorated by a 40-ft high waterfall, which casts intriguing shadows on a nearby staircase, prompting visitors to notice their own feet as they go up and down the steps. Moriyama also kept his client happy by coming in an budget. "It was a tight budget," says Bata, who declined to reveal the amount. "But Ray and I think very much alike and he was able to enter into the spirit of the project." Bata is proud of the fact that most of the museum's funding comes from the Bata Shoe Museum Foundation. "There is not a lot of government financing."

The public exhibition galleries are designed to house both permanent and changing shows. The main

shoe—over the hot desert sand," she says.

It was Bata's realization that the global success of the basic running shoe was the placing instant lenses of鞋eshowcasing that prompted her to begin collecting. "I find it disturbing that the traditional ways of shoe-making are dying out," she says. Bata plans to slow down that process by bringing in elders from various societies to demonstrate the old techniques.

A unique contribution to a rarely appreciated aspect of social history, the Bata Museum will no doubt leave its own immeasurable impact.

BARBARA WICKENS

Rock of ages

The beer was flowing freely as waitresses served platters of breaded shrimp, gourmet pizza and chick en wings. But it was not the regular hockey crowd at Gardens, a popular watering hole opposite Toronto's Maple Leaf Garden, instead, more than 300 people were gathered there last week to pay tribute to a rock 'n' roll legend. Standing amid the hockey memorabilia on the walls, Howie Hawkins was beaming as he surveyed the crowd. Officially, the lavish party was being held to launch *Let It Rock!*, his 20th album and the accompanying video that captures his recent 60th birthday concert at Toronto's Massey Hall, featuring such rock luminaries as Jerry Lee Lewis, Carl Perkins and The Band. But Hawkins, who has seen his star rise and fall many times in his 40-year career, never takes life too seriously. Even the promise of a lucrative breakthrough with this album prompted typical Hawkins humor. "What we gonna do with all this money?" he asked in his trademark Arkansas drawl. "We need to have income problems. Now we're gonna have income tax problems."

Fact is, the Hawk could use a little extra dough. Although once a millionaire, with numerous and Rollin' Stones to agree, the rockabilly pioneer has fallen on hard times—a result, he claims, of hedonistic new ventures. And his health, after four decades of playing tons and leading a sometimes-rockabilly lifestyle, is not the best. Now a more restrained performer, he has dropped the famous "Scatman" part of his billing. But *Let It Rock!* has the potential to finally provide Hawkins—who has lived in Canada since 1968, with the help of lasting fame and fortune that have so far eluded him. The album and video feature classic hits Lewis' *Great Ball of Fire*, Perkins' *Blue Suede Shoes*, The Band's *The Night* and Hawkins' own *May I Know*. There also are contributions from Canadian Lawrence Gowan and Jeff Healey, as well as an impressive collection of old-style rock 'n' roll and Country & Western, the Toronto-based company behind the product, mounting an intensive marketing campaign.

Sitting in a hotel by the day before the launch party, Hawkins, who lives in 195 acres beside Stoney Lake, north of Peterborough, Ontario, reflected on the birthday concert that seems to have breathed new life into his career. "The kids got it down," he said, between sips of rum and Coke. Talking to a reporter of himself with Lewis and Perkins' performances with both of them in the 1950s—Hawkins added: "What you've got are three endangered species." The Grin Roarer has moved on each about 20 times. Then, lighting a cigarette, he said that the name of the project is now right. "Forty years have passed by and Scatman is still just now playing. So it's rock 'n' roll," he observed. "They're calling it hot country or something, but it's just like what we were playing back in 1952."

Since landing in Canada, Hawkins has played the professional books, with his group the Hawks, serving as Rock 'n' Roll

High School. The band members—debut Antoinette Louise Helm and Canadian Robbie Robertson, Rick Danko, Garth Hudson and the late Richard Manuel—are his most famous Hawks graduate. But Hawkins has seen many other fine musicians join through his class, including Bruce Springsteen, Bruce Johnston and Domonic Troiano, singers Bobby Curtola and Beverly D'Angelo, now

Hollywood screen stars, jazz players David Foster and Lawrence Gowan. Gowan says Little Richard sang for the Hawks during a six month stay in 1964. Recalls the Toronto-based entrepreneur, now a successful solo artist: "It was a total thrill to play back then with Ronnie. I didn't grow up with '60 music, but I sure got a quick education."

Hawkins' influential role in rock music, not to mention his storytelling abilities, have also attracted some illustrious bassists over the years, including Kim Novak, Dennis Hopper and Ellen Costello. John Lennon and Yoko Ono stayed at Hawkins' Toronto-area home when they visited Canada in 1969 to launch their ill-fated Peace Festival. The eccentric sinner paid a \$55,000 bill he ran up on Hawkins' telephone, but he did help promote Hawkins' 1970 single *Grown at the Alley*. In 1974, Hawkins played boat to Dylan, who has called the rock veteran one of his idols. Says Hawkins: "He used to follow me around with this little book, writing down things I'd say—gargantuan one-liners and stuff. But he's mysterious. Just a few years ago, he showed up at one of my concerts in disguise, with weird orange hair."

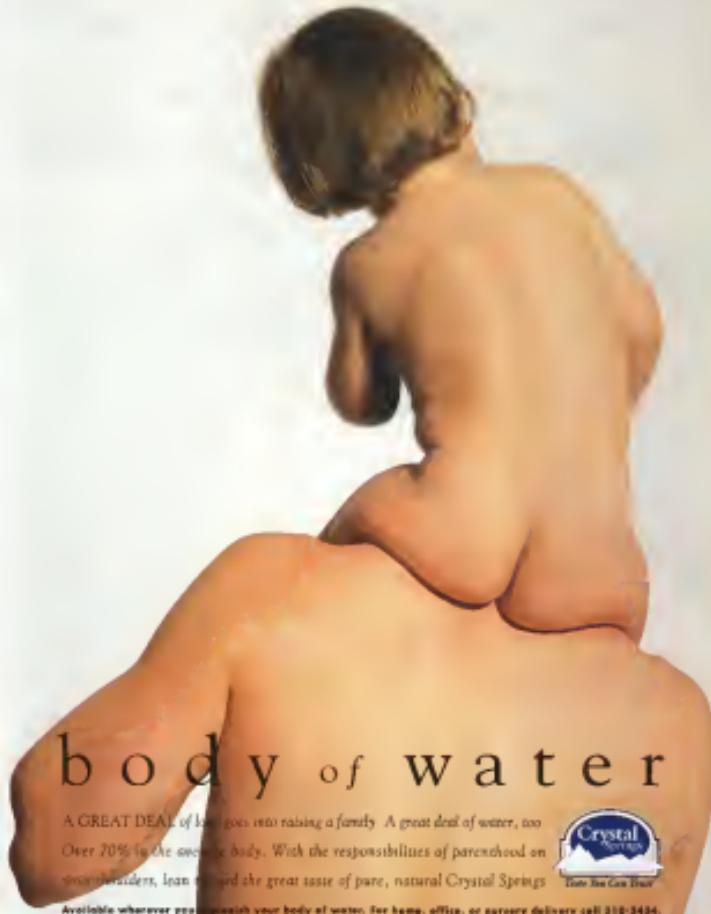
These days, the musician can be found at his Stoney Lake estate, dubbed "Marriage Manor North," driving out a Bell-Jeep but a John Deere tractor. He lives there with his wife of 34 years, Wanda, and two of their three children, Leslie, a 35-year-old singer, and Robie, a 30-year-old guitarist with children of his own, have been members of the Hawks at various times, but are now pursuing independent music careers. "They don't want their dad representing them," Hawkins says reluctantly. "Whatever I tell them, they do the opposite." The older son, Dan Jr., 25, showed signs of being the most talented, Hawkins claims, a guitarist who could have "written Bobbie Balfa's life," but his career has been stalled by schizophrenia.

Despite his personal and professional setbacks, the Hawk remains hopeful about his latest chances for success. "In the past, every time we'd get something going," he said, "something else would come along to screw it up. Maybe our karma's good this time. Anyway, we're ready to rock."

NICHOLAS BENNETT



Hawkins: from small-town to a John Deere tractor



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- Need to belch
- The feeling of food coming back up or a bitter taste in the back of your throat
- Nausea
- Gas
- Medication doesn't work as well as you like it to

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A message from the Janssen Education Division



ABOVE (RIGHT), RYAN: ROMANTICISM THAT moves faster than ripe Brie in the Riviers' rom-

FILMS

Lovers and exiles

FRONCH KISS

Directed by Lawrence Kasdan

and ends up sitting next to a nihilist French criminal named Luc (Steve Blier).

In *A Fish Called Wimpy* (1988), Kline played the world-weary French wanderer with an accent as an eructant comic wonder with an accent. And Ryan graciously songs his way through some embarrassing scenes of physical comedy. But the script is a joke. After parading the clichés of French romance as relentlessly as the movie itself, the movie then turns around and tries to sell us some dancy clichés with a harlequined ancestry. As director Lawrence Kasdan characteristically downplays his comedy credibly from comedy in Paris to romance in Paris to romance in Paris to comedy in Paris to romance in Paris to comedy in Paris to...well, the story's credibility ends at the movie's end.

Kline makes a delightful dad, but his about-to-moody romance is impossible to buy. As Macmillan's Ryan, who co-produced the movie, has never been blazed in a more dazzling light. In every frame, she looks as if she has just swelled off after an *Aspirin* spa treatment, even as her character has spent a sleepless night on a *Pain* sofa.

What the camera does on its two leads, other characters are woefully sketchy. The film is such a gulf that it is hard to imagine why Kate would cross the street for him, nev-

er mind in ocean. In one of the better comic scenes, Canadian actor Michael Riley plays a grumpy Canadian, an emissary official who dashes Kline away of obtaining Canadian citizenship. That, of course, turns out to be a blessing in disguise—in Hollywood, that romance can turn a girl even from the undesirable fate of becoming a Canadian.

RIGHT BY THE SUN

Directed by Nikita Mikhalkov

Sadness, the cruel answer in revolution. Sadness, yearning, marking the personal tragedy of Russia's culture as it grows up. And, rarely has it been as effectively dramatized as it is here by the Star, this year's Oscar winner for best foreign film. The film's scenes are long, and linger—wonderful in the context. In a 1988, but the Soviet pictures that are serving as the Soviet Union seem far away. Tatjana, an aging, ordinary beauty of the Bolshevik era (Tatyana Dostoevskaya), is enjoying an idyllic life off with her family in their dacha, an elegant country estate. He is a grand old man with a warm heart, a poignant wife and an air of irreveribility. But he meets a young woman when a bigger younger man from Moscow pays a surprise visit. Tatjana (Galia Marchenko) shows up at the dacha like a long-lost friend. In fact, he is the enabler of Tatjana's young wife, Marusya (Gangraze Dagnogo), the man who broke her heart and nearly drove her to suicide. He is also working for Strel's secret police, and his visit brings fresh another disaster.

The early part of the film unfolds as a family reunion, bittersweet with tenderness and angst. Mikhalkov occasionally overpowers the sentiment between Tatjana and her wayward daughter, who plays by the director's own daughter, Nastja. But the film's sense of false security—with the sky clear made by Kotov and Dostoevsky immortalizing the inevitable—is exquisitely rendered. And as the story's tragic undercurrent gradually takes hold, the drama acquires a chilling, double-edged tension, like a *Chisholm* play re-enacted in post-revolutionary Russia. With its final, bawling image, shot along a road cut through a golden field, *Buryat by the Sea*—like *Stolzen* itself—casts a long and unforgettable shadow.

WAKY ON 42ND STREET

Directed by Louis Malle

While Mikhalkov plays while hollering to the players, French director Louis Malle finds the playwright's work alive and well in all places, a disconcerting theater wedged among the pre-noon streets of Manhattan's tra-

Five movies track thwarted passion in locales ranging from Paris to Miami

BY ROBERT C. TAYLOR

urban district. This important production of Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya* (1970) originated in a faded Times Square movie palace, where tiny but ardent audiences watched New York City director George C. Scott act man enough without the accompaniment of a score. Preserving the informality of the occasion, Miller shaved the curtain away in another old theater, an abandoned wreck on 23rd Street.

Chekhov, translated by playwright David Mamet, is wonderful indeed—and his non-nostalgic cast brings this family drama of love, loss, regret and unrequited passion into living contemporary focus.

Julianna Moore leads marvellous plausibility to the role of Yelena, a beautiful young woman who is married to a famous but effete scholar. Her age her, Walter Salton (Kirk Douglas) comes in Melville's *My Brother Aleck* plays his Uncle Vanya, as family provocateur, with an impudent, cackpot energy. And, as the auxiliary Dr Astrov, who consorts himself away from Yelena, Larry Fine breezes through his speeches about form, management and social justice with honeyed eloquence.

Screen adaptations of plays tend to be still and stagy. To avoid that, film makers often set the action outdoors and try to make the play's theatrical trap-
ings as invisible as possible.

A flamboyant
dreaming the

MAN OF NO IMPORTANCE
Directed by Sam Krishnamoorthy

A sonnet given 16th-century orientation, set with a Tudor touch that Cheshire provides the angles for this sight site of a son delighted by love and art. Albert Finney plays Miles, a secretly gay bus conductor who is blessed with Oscar Wilde, and who entertains a straight couple of regular passengers by reciting excerpts from the Irish author's work. At a poignant point, *A Man of No Property* sounds ending, and so does the cast. The stage-trained British actors lacking upstage include Timothy Pinnick, My Little Foot (Sarah Flanagan), and Michael Garrison (Tim Cook, *The Thug*, *Her Way*, and *Her Laundry*).

It is annoying at first as Alito means a shun-



A flamboyant ex-prostitute is dreaming the American Dream



**Fanny in A Man of No Importance,
Tessy in The Plaza Family** (highly dramatic)

church hall for his drama club. Among his passengers, he "discovered" the sweet-faced Adele (Margareta) and casts her to the title role. But the local butcher (Gambrell), a leading figure of the drama club, brands the play salacious and considers it subversive. The narrative then takes a macabre turn as Adele's homely younger twin comes crashing out of the closet to lose her head (but straight), young love-fraught, sinks into self-pity. And Finney's kicky performance turns into a macabre parody past triumphs, notably *The Drescer* (1988). The result is a movie of no importance, a

THE REEDS FAMILYS

THE PUBLISHER

Filming vibrissi, sensual dreams of the dispossessed has become a speciality of Mira Nair, the Indian-born Harvard-educated

Bromley (1998) and Uganda Indian circles in *Muskrat's Name* (1993). Now with The Peacock Family, a tale of star-crossed romance among Cuban refugees, her celebration the salsa rhythms and tropical colors of Miami. 600 pp. \$25.00.

Set in 1962, the whimsical tale concerns the catalogued lists of an amateur who sets out to win the heart of a Cuban slowed to leave the country. Dotti Flores (María Túroff), a layabout ex-patriate, is drawn to the American Don, whose ambition is to meet John Wayne. Jane Fonda (Julia Murney), too, has survived 20 years as a political prisoner, is languishing all to reunite with her wife, Carolyn (Ariane Rinehart), and grown daughter, Terri (Gena Averno).
Carrie is still waiting for Jim, but news of his arrival fails to reach her after an amalgamation effort mistakes Jane and Bobbie for a married couple. And the doorkeeper and the snooty ex-prisoner form a like family is quickly established, Jane has trouble making ends meet with her and the aristocratic Carrie. Latino hope evanishes as the story concludes to the strains of a conga (Dudu Palomino).

Over-awing Totter, who gained 20 lbs. for the film, gives a spirited performance as a vale-of-tears Delta scamp. But her character is so one-dimensional that she fails to make us care about her fate.

DENZEL WASHINGTON

GENE HACKMAN

CRIMSON TIDE

SUMMER STARTS MAY 12



Peter Ustinov's tapestry of names

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

One hates to admit it—as one who hates to admit anything—but there are some people one is envious of. An someone who is too young to be dead, but too old to have experienced the greatest adventure of all—war—one feels a bit of an outsider at all the VE-Day reunions going on.

We suspect there are many others of this particular generation (i.e. the census ones) who feel the same way. Particularly those of us born in North America, raised in North America, never having had the advantage of an exotic foreign birth, or the exhilaration of relocating to a new culture.

Those who we envy would think us odd, since they were the lucky survivors, but romantic notions never die and there is a Walter Mitty in most of us.

These thoughts come while watching Sir Peter Ustinov, one of the marvels of our age, in stage reviewing a life that a fiction writer could not imagine. Let alone make up. At 78, 2½ hours alone on the boards, remembering, introducing, introducing, huge belly before him, one of the wittiest men alive who never once laughs or even chuckles.

A quite young lady at one of the Toronto papers, assigned to review his brief appearance at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, gave him a dismissive look of the hand—an only youthful arrangement can—writing that he was either like a honking old uncle who couldn't stop name-dropping.

Name-dropping? That's the theme of his life. One could only wish to have onomatopoeia of the names to drop. Here's a man who was conceived in Perpignan but born in London, with several foreign stops in between. His father was a correspondent for a German news agency. His mother was a painter who was represented in the Tate Gallery and was a stage designer for such as the Ballet Russe.

Ustinov on stage can consistise an audience with a pat, an imitation of Hitler, a waddling, curmudgeonly man who could encourage Belgians—a man, or has exact imitations of all the cars in the Monte Carlo Grand Prix.



One great-great-grandfather was a piano country squire at the lower reaches of the Vals. A second great-grandfather was born in Vevey in 1773 and won the competition for the post of organist at St. Mark's A church was a village schoolmaster south of Paris. A fourth was a strict Protestant in Switzerland. A fifth survived the power struggles in Abyssinia in Ethiopia. Name-dropping? Give me a flipping break.

If no surprise then—unless you're a young critic trying to make a mark or impress an editor—that the man speaks seven languages and can intone every instrument in a symphony orchestra. While his mother, daughter of an architect, slanted on the frozen Neva, his father galloped his Arab steed alongside trains in Palestine, frightening the passengers by riding them to level crossings.

I used to play a game at dinner parties, asking guests what they would bring along if Name-dropping?

they had to be swapped for two weeks in a lifeboat. My choices were Peter Ustinov, Oscar Wilde and Jacqueline Bouvier.

He replies with his memory of lunch with Maggie Thatcher. Ronald Reagan sprang from his voice box. He's written three novels, two collections of short stories, 27 plays and two soliloquies of capriciousness. He has two Academy Awards. His grandfather sold his properties in Jerusalem to Helene Schollar. His father had to serve in the German army in the First World War.

Polykoff used to try out some of his early work on Ustinov's great-aunt's piano, which had survived the Russian Revolution. His grandfather had been Queen Mary Scottie Macnamara School in London, the young Peter found he was a descendant of the last Jewish little Russell van Richten, son of the then-German ambassador who later as we know (at least since at war was Hitler's Foreign minister). Name-dropping? One could only wish.

Ustinov, as an outsider with a funny name, is一枚一枚 in his recollection of his experience as a lowly and clumsy recruit in the British army under gorilla-like drill sergeants, and a night in helping those under them. Cell Blockies, he has announced at, once gave the following advice to a nervous young officer about to go into a list of the Empire:

"Remember that you are an Englishman, and have consequently won first prize in the lottery of life."

With the passing of memory, he gives us such personalities as Laurence Olivier, John Gielgud, Charles Laughton. He knew Judy Garland, David Niven, Richard Burton, Charlton Heston—acred with Elizabeth Taylor. Frank Sinatra was a neighbor in Hollywood. He's been goodwill ambassador for UNICEF for 25 years.

That's what comes from being a sort of nation, concerned somewhere and born somewhere else, one ancestor who made a fortune in salt in Siberia, another who glowed in the title of Baron Plaza via Ustakov. The actor's father was married in long white trousers while his bride wore her grandmother's negligee. Ustinov himself was married at 19, after a courtship of all of two weeks, to a blonde of 19.

Needless to say, a character such as this will not pass this way again. The world is too homogeneous, too settled—despite all the turmoil—to live up people like this with historical riots that make the rest of us wonder and envy. We are so dull by comparison—as is apparent when you watch the chap go through his actives on the stage before you.

Name-dropping?



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